

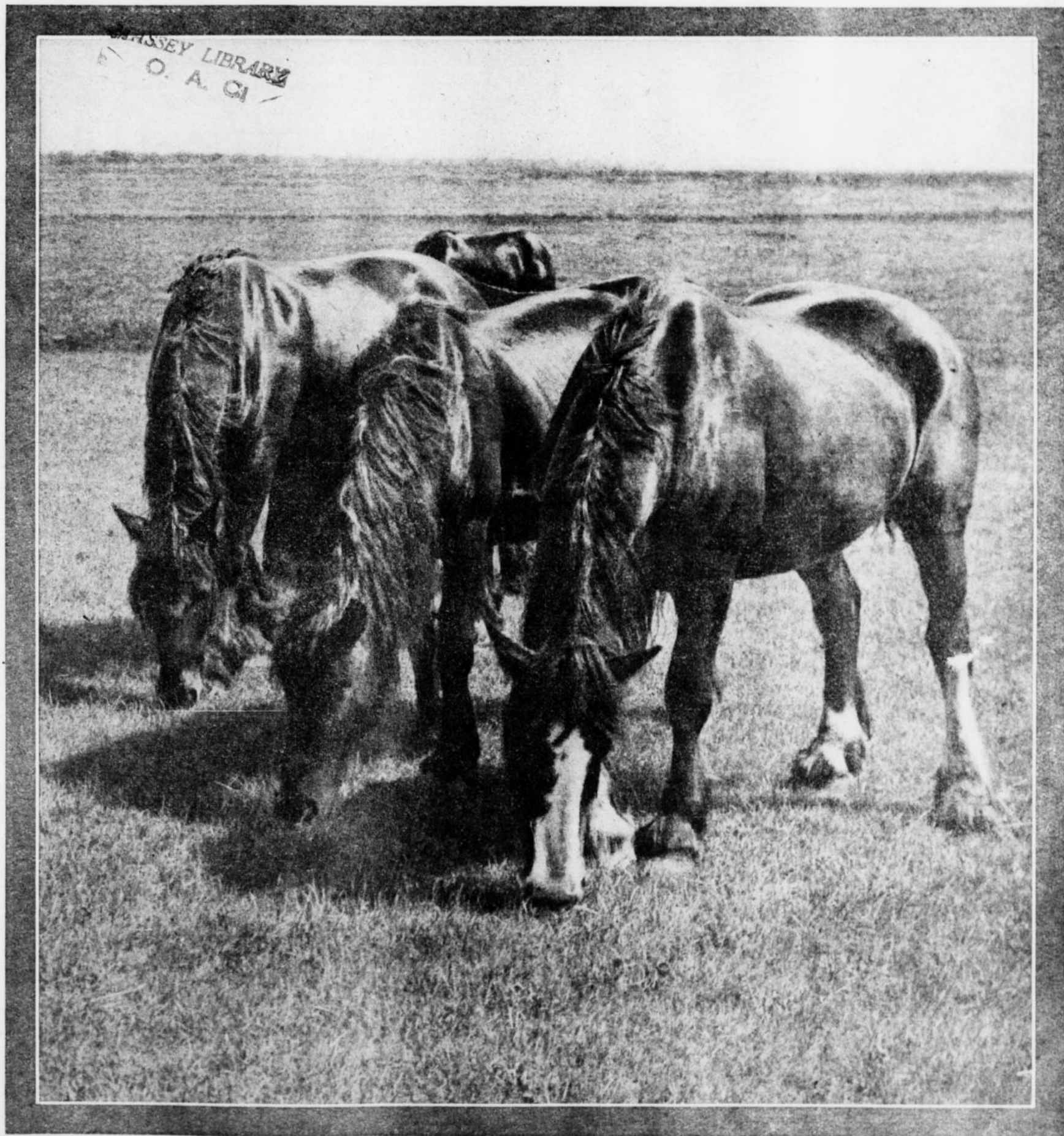
Oct 18 '22

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

October 18, 1922



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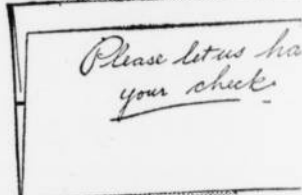
Debt

Debt, grinding debt, whose iron face the widow and the orphan fear and hate; debt, which consumes so much time, which so cripples and disheartens, is a teacher whose lessons cannot be forgotten.

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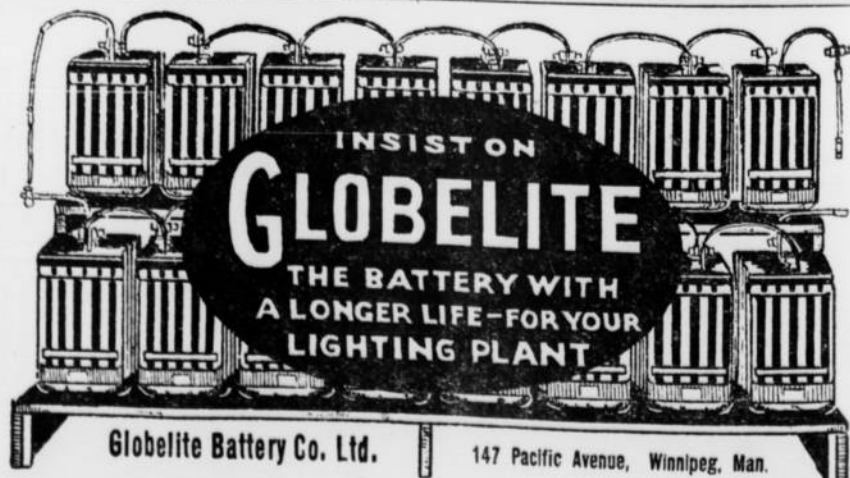
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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October 18, 1922

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J. T. HULL
Associate Editor

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Mixing in Terminal Elevators

Hon. George Langley Claims Farmers are Robbed of Millions of Dollars Annually—Would Confine Mixing to Grain Bought on Sample Market

THE practice of mixing grain as carried on in private terminal elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur was strongly attacked by Hon. George Langley, president of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, at a special sitting of the Board of Grain Commissioners held in Winnipeg on October 6 and 7.

The notice calling the meeting indicated that Mr. Langley would ask that the rules and regulations respecting sample markets under which mixing is permitted should be rescinded, but Mr. Langley stated that what he really desired was the amendment of the regulations so that only grain which had been bought on the sample market could be mixed, and that the grade certificate given with wheat from a private terminal should be marked so as to indicate that the grain had been mixed.

No Sample Market

He pointed out that under the Canada Grain Act mixing was only permitted in connection with the sample market. While a proclamation had been issued in 1917 providing for the establishment of sample markets at Fort William, Winnipeg and Calgary, and while a room and the necessary equipment for that purpose had been provided in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, as a matter of actual fact there was no sample market and never had been. Advantage had been taken of the regulations for a sample market, however, to establish mixing houses, technically known as private terminal elevators, and practically one-half of the wheat which went to the lake front went through those houses.

Through the manipulation that went on in the mixing houses, Mr. Langley claimed, large quantities of wheat which were bought and taken in as low grade wheat were shipped out as higher grades. The result was to reduce the average quality of the grades exported and thus to reduce the price to the detriment of the farmer. Mr. Langley asserted that the mixing houses added absolutely nothing to the wealth of the country, but simply enabled their operators to make many millions of dollars annually at the expense of the producers.

W. H. McWilliams, Isaac Pitblado, K.C., and Dr. Magill, representing the grain trade of Winnipeg, defended the private terminals, claiming that by having the privilege of mixing, the operators were able to pay a premium of one or two cents per bushel on the wheat they bought. They denied that the value of wheat of any grade was reduced, pointing out that under the Canada Grain Act wheat coming from a private terminal could not be given a certain grade unless it was equal to the average of that grade in the public terminals.

Millers Object to Mixing

C. B. Watts, representing the Dominion Millers' Association, said his organization as well as all the eastern and Old Country millers were opposed to a sample market and to all mixing, desiring to get the wheat in its virgin state as it came from the farms. Under the present system he claimed the "cream" was taken off the grades by the western millers and the operators of the mixing houses, who were thus making money at

the expense of both the farmers and the western millers. Mr. Watts scored somewhat heavily when he drew from Dr. Magill the admission that when he was chairman of the Board of Grain Supervisors during the war that body for a time had an agreement with the Wheat Export Company, buying for the British government, permitting a discount up to four cents per bushel on wheat taken from the private terminals.

Farmers' Grain Mixed

Thomas Sales, M.P., speaking for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, supported Mr. Langley's contention that mixing as at present carried on was detrimental to the farmers' interests, and particularly criticized a recent amendment of the regulations under which the operators of terminal elevators are permitted by arrangement with the shipper or his agent to take grain which is not their own property into private terminals. Mr. Sales maintained, and in this he was supported by Hon. J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and vice-president of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, that under this amendment it was possible for a farmer's wheat to be taken into a private terminal and mixed without his knowledge or consent. Mr. Sales asked that this amendment be immediately repealed. Mr. Sales also referred to the fact that at the last session of parliament he had had occasion to deal with the matter of mixing in the House of Commons, but said that he hoped that in future the Board of Grain Commissioners would deal justly with the farmers and make it unnecessary for him or any other member of the House to bring these matters before parliament.

Company's Position

J. B. Musselman, managing director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, when asked by the chairman of the commission early in the session if he wished to make a statement, said his company had no pronouncement to make on the question. Dr. Magill, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, seized upon this statement to claim that Hon. Mr. Langley had no authority to speak on behalf of the company, but Mr. Musselman afterward explained that he had referred not to the discussion which had taken place before the board, but to the matter set out in the notice calling a meeting, which involved the total abolition of the sample market and of the operation of private terminal elevators.

F. W. Kenny, of Fort William, representing a newly-established grain and produce exchange at Fort William, said he was opposed to the abolition of the sample market, the body he represented having been formed for the purpose of establishing a sample market at the head of the lakes.

At the conclusion of the hearing the chairman of the commission requested those desiring the amendment of the regulations to submit their proposals in writing, and also asked that those who wished the present regulations continued unchanged to submit their reasons. He stated that the submissions of the various parties would then be furnished to all interested, and the board would

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"BE A 'FIRST' EXHIBITOR"

make known its decision and deal with the matter again at a future session.

Sitting with the board for the first time at a public session was James Robinson, formerly vice-president and managing director of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, who received congratulations from Mr. Mpselman and others upon his appointment. The other commissioners sitting were Leslie H. Boyd, K.C., chairman, and Matthew Snow.

\$45 or 45 Cents?

A Pacific Coast farmer has just been educated by the following experience, which we quote upon the authority of the All American Co-operative Commission of Cleveland. The farmer needed a pair of shoes. On his way to buy them he stopped to sell a large calf-skin in prime condition. The dealer did not want to buy it at all, but at last gave him 45c for it.

Exit calf-skin: enter shoes for which the farmer had to pay \$8.40, reduced in price from \$10 a pair. Nothing fancy, simply honestly made of real calf-skin. The farmer objected to the price. The salesman assured him that the shoes were worth the money, since one calf-skin did not make more than four pairs of the very best shoes, or from six to nine pairs of inferior shoes.

As a producer of raw materials the farmer got 45c for a calf-skin, for which the consumer must pay an average of \$45 made up in shoes!

This farmer now states that his education in economics is complete, without receiving a degree from any university. Incidentally, he has become a confirmed co-operator, content with nothing less than the co-operative production of the necessities of life and co-operative distribution without profit or exploitation to the consumers.

Raspberries in October!

If a certain Mr. Kipling should by chance come across a copy of this week's Guide, it is to be hoped that he will correct the impression which he carelessly circulated regarding the climate of Western Canada and its agricultural possibilities. This is the top of



a raspberry cane of the St. Regis variety from the orchard of F. Pugh, Charleswood, Man. Mr. Pugh has a row of this sort 100 yards long, and picked 10 quarts on the second week-end in October. While he has seven other rows of Loudens, Lathams, Cuthberts and Shipper's Pride, this is the first year he has tried the everbearing sort. He has had raspberries continuously from the first of July to the date indicated above, notwithstanding four degrees of frost on one evening late in September.

Mr. Pugh states that he has had strawberries from June fourth till as late as November fourth. What would it mean to your enjoyment of life if you had a five months' crop like this, with a cow to supply the trimmings? In this same orchard, may be seen standard apples, crabs, Mammoth, Assiniboine, and other plums, as well as some of the Hansen hybrid plums which have been so successfully grown by W. J. Boughen, at Valley River.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

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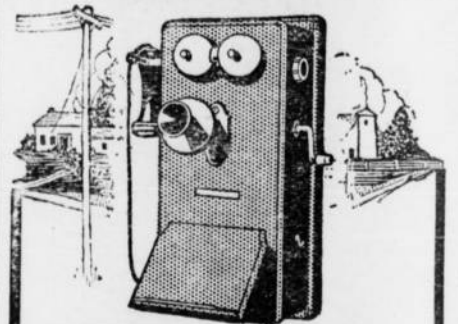
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The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 18, 1922

The War Cloud Dissolves

With the signing of the armistice between the Allies and the Turkish Nationalists at Mudania, last week, the war cloud in South-eastern Europe sunk to the horizon. The danger of war has been reduced to a minimum; conferences will now take the place of arms in settlement of the questions involved, and there is really little left for settlement by discussion. The Turks have got practically all they asked for and all they have any right to expect. Their European boundary has been put back to where it was in 1914 and after the Balkan wars, and all they are now asked to do is to consent to a real internationalization of the straits between the Aegean and the Black Sea. To prevent possible conflict, the Allies declined to allow the Turkish army to cross into Thrace, but the Turks are allowed a police force of 8,000 in Thrace, while the Allies undertake to get the Greeks out of the territory. It is expected that by Christmas a formal peace treaty will have been arranged.

Thus there goes overboard the Treaty of Sevres, one of the treaties which were to secure a lasting peace. It may be freely predicted that not one of the treaties will stand the test of time, and that substantial modification will have to be made in all of them before conditions are created that will give even a fair promise of lasting peace. The Treaty of Sevres was not even ratified by the powers concerned in drafting it, and it was hardly drawn up before those powers began discussing revisions of it. Greece alone took it seriously, and her seriousness has cost her dearly.

Despite this there are many who appear to believe that the challenge of the Turks should have been accepted by Great Britain even if she had to fight without the aid of France and Italy. Feeling against the Turk, with his long record of rapine and murder, lies behind that attitude, but it cannot be said that the conditions are the same today as when Gladstone stirred all England by his denunciation of the perpetrators of the Bulgarian massacres. All the Balkan states are independent; the Turk no longer rules over subject states in Europe. The small piece of territory left of his European conquest is predominantly Turkish and in that pocket the Turk can neither misrule nor menace masses of subject peoples, and his admission to the European circle does at least give the European governments some influence in favor of the minorities in Asia Minor. Nor must it be overlooked that both Britain and France are Mohammedan powers and the Sultan is the Mohammedan Caliph. And if it be pleaded that the thousands of British graves upon the Gallipoli Peninsula are the witness of the promise to thrust the Turk out of Europe, it may also be pleaded that the thousands of British graves in the Crimea are the witness of the promise to maintain him in Europe. It were better to seek to place peace upon the enduring basis of justice instead of upon the shifting sands of political opportunism.

Constant Effort Necessary

The season is rapidly approaching when farmers will be relieved of their field work and have more time to consider public matters. This winter should see the most active interest taken by farmers in their own organizations that has ever been experienced in the prairie provinces. Now that the farmers have elected governments in Alberta and Manitoba and sent a powerful contingent to Ottawa, there is grave danger in relin-

quishing any of their organization activities. Farmers in this country who follow the course of wisdom will regard their organization as necessary as their tillage and harvest operations. Practically all other interests in Canada are well organized and naturally are looking after their own welfare first. If the farmers of this country allow their organizations to become weaker through lack of attention, the agricultural interests of this country are bound to be sacrificed to the interests of other powerful influences. There is greater need of the organization being kept up to full strength in hard times than in the days of prosperity, because the benefits of the organization are more vitally needed.

It is true that the farmers' organization is not perfect and its achievements have not by any means been 100 per cent. This is necessarily so because it is a human organization and subject to human weaknesses. Yet it is the best that the farmers have and altogether has brought benefit to the agricultural industry of this country out of all proportion to the number of farmers and farmers' wives who have actually taken part in the organization work and given it their active and loyal support. The farmers' organization in this country is just what the members themselves make it. If there are weaknesses in the organization it is useless to remain outside and complain. The proper method is to get inside and assist in bringing about improvements.

The men and women on the farms of this country are really handicapping themselves by remaining outside of the organization. The fact that they have elected members to the legislature and the House of Commons is not enough by any means. There must be an active and intelligent public opinion all the time to give proper support to our elected representatives in provincial and federal Houses in order that they may carry on their work most effectively. And if they fail to receive that support it is only human that they will become apathetic and careless, and the fruits of the organization work up to date may be in a large measure lost to the country.

An Entirely New Policy

A contributor to the Open Forum this week feels that he must "speak out in meeting" about the plans for increased immigration that will extend land settlement and develop agriculture in the West. That is what the Open Forum is for and the question is one that is well worth discussion.

Our correspondent apparently believes that there is over-production in agriculture and that this over-production is the cause of low prices, and consequently the increased production following upon extended cultivation would only make a bad situation worse. Over-production is a relative term; it means a production in excess of either the desire or the capacity to purchase. There is certainly no production of food stuffs in excess of the desire to eat. In Europe there is actual starvation and the European crops have fallen far short of the estimate, so that the need for Canadian production actually exists. What is lacking is the capacity to purchase, and that is caused by the economic and political chaos in mid-Europe. That condition, as we pointed out in the editorial upon which our correspondent comments, cannot last, nor as a practical proposition can we increase by immigration our agricultural production while it exists at its worst. Land settlement and increased production can only take place gradually and over an extended

period, and Europe will come back to economic activity in the same way and during the same period, thus providing an expanding market with the expanding production. The present cannot be appreciably affected by even the most energetic and efficient immigration policy, and we cannot afford, because of the condition of our own national economy, to ignore the question of the future.

It is a mistake to assume that all wealth is created by primary production. Wheat has to be ground into flour and baked into bread before it can be utilized by the consumer, and wealth is created at each process in the turning out of the finished product. Wealth is created by all socially necessary services. The farmer must have implements before he can produce, and the wheat which he produces has an economic value only because the services exist for carrying it to the place where it can be used. The service which needs the most development in this country is that engaged in the exploitation of our natural resources; practically all other services wait upon it. Immigration policy therefore should be directed toward the extension of that service. It has never been proposed that people should be brought into this country who are not in a position to engage directly in primary production; the only policy now before the country is one of selected immigration, and one which will endeavor to keep the immigrant after we have got him. It is an entirely new departure in immigration policy. In the past we had indiscriminate immigration and rank indifference to the fate of the immigrant in his efforts to get a foothold in the country. Now we are to try discriminate immigration with a definite aim in view and organized effort to help the immigrant get a start. The policy and the plan are so entirely different to what we have had in the past that it is useless to bring against them criticism which proceeds upon the assumption that they are simply a revival of old ideas.

The United States Tariff

The Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act, which became effective on September 22, and which is dealt with in a special article in this issue of The Guide, is the highest in the history of the United States. It represents the most extreme reaction against the possible competition of the nations that are struggling to re-establish industrial life after the disastrous effects of the war. It has provoked more opposition than any other tariff measure, the opposition extending to interests that have hitherto strongly supported protection and to a public that is in no way interested in the academics of free trade versus protection. No other tariff measure has taken so long to pass because the Republican party, the party of high protection, has always been careful to consider the political effects of tariff measures and has never ignored, as it has in the present act, the hostility within its own ranks.

The act, in fact, flies directly in the face of the prevailing economic conditions. If ever there was a time when Cleveland's famous saying needed particular consideration it is the present time. It is a condition and not a theory that the United States is facing, a condition that the country has never before faced. The United States is now a creditor and not a debtor nation, and a creditor nation cannot without economic injury to itself place heavy restrictions upon imports, for it is only by imports that it can

receive payments from the debtor nations. Wall Street has certainly realized that fact and, despite the work of the agricultural bloc in Congress, it remains true that a large section of the farmers are not by any means impressed with the value of the protection ostentatiously given them in the new tariff. The value of farm produce has fallen in the United States as elsewhere, and the advocates of co-operative selling have not been slow in pointing this out to the farmers and urging them to forget the tariff and devote all their attention and energies to the development of co-operative enterprises.

It is estimated that the new tariff will net a revenue of \$400,000,000, of which the duties on sugar will give \$87,000,000, the duties on raw wool \$60,000,000, and the tobacco duties \$35,000,000, these three schedules alone therefore yielding 45 per cent. of the total estimated revenue. Some duties are so high as to amount to prohibition, and the American valuation plan, which makes the rate of duty dependent not upon the import value of the commodity but the cost of production of such commodity in the United States, may very easily be turned into a real economic oppression by the extension of monopolies. The president is given the power to increase or decrease duties within a range of 50 per cent. of the established duties in order to equalize costs of production as between imported and home-made goods.

Meantime the United States has between ten and fifteen billions of dollars and the interest to collect in Europe. How it is going to collect without disadvantage and loss with a tariff which enhances the cost of all imports is the problem that is worrying the financial interests and the business world generally, while the political effects of the new tariff are already beginning to worry the Republican party.

Why the Jubilation?

There has been some jubilation in the press over the return of the Canadian dollar to par of exchange with the American dollar and even to a slight premium, and we are told that American tourists have waxed indignant at the discounting of their money. This jubilation, coupled to the freely-expressed comments about the treatment by our neighbors of the good Canadian dollar some time ago, suggests that there is need for some education on the question of foreign exchange. Some time ago a member of the British parliament rose in his seat to say that he knew nothing about the foreign exchanges, and that he understood only one man in the world understood the question and he was in a lunatic asylum. He wound up by suggesting that the government appoint a commission to solve the mystery!

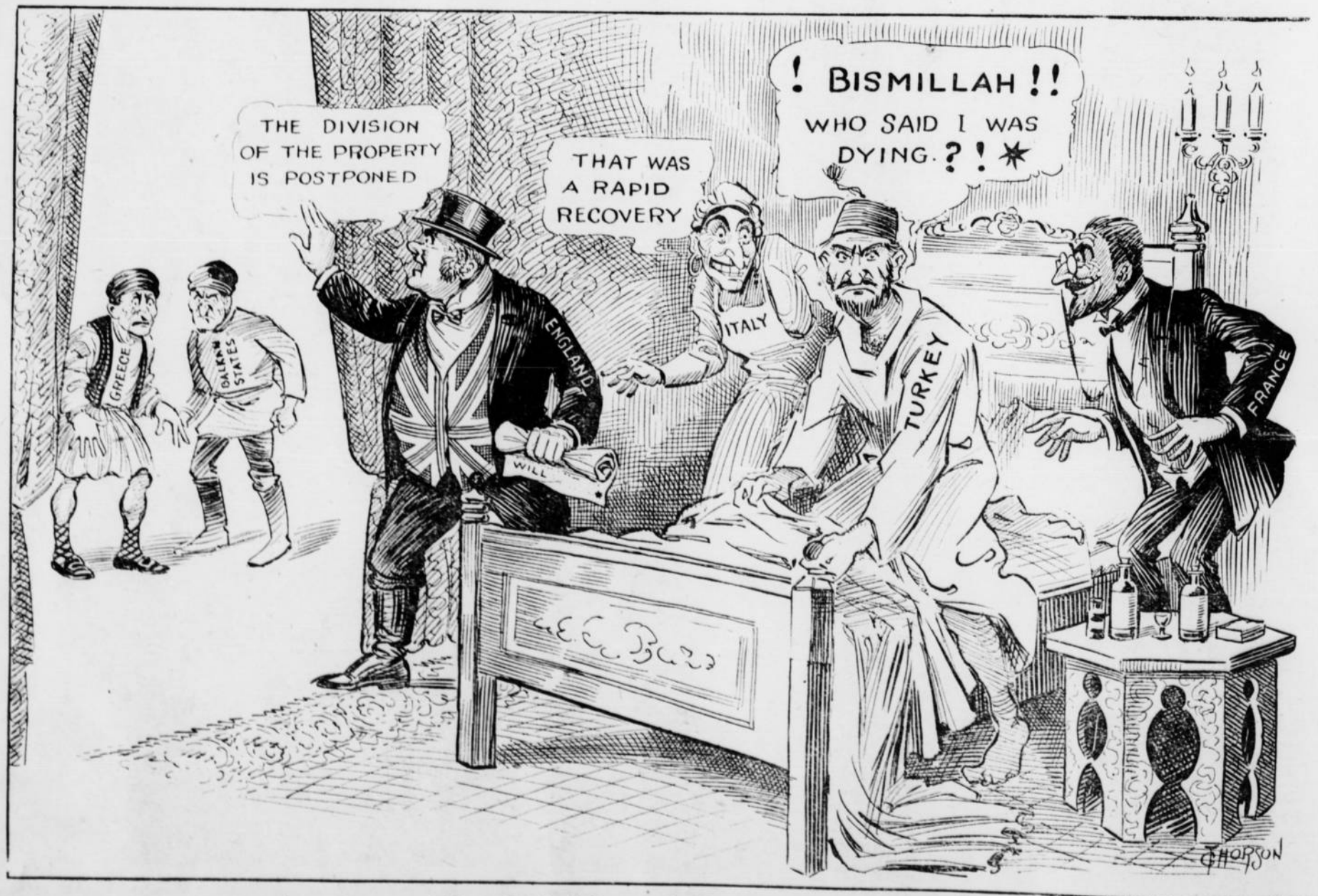
One thing at least can be understood about the exchanges. At the present time, for example, the English pound can be purchased for \$4.40 (approximately), whereas normally it is worth \$4.86. That means that on goods exported from Canada and sold in terms of pounds there is a loss of 46 cents on every pound of value. It also means that the reverse is the case on imports. When Canadian money is at a premium in relation to the money of any other country, exporters lose and importers gain; when our money is at a discount, exporters gain and importers lose.

For the twelve months ending August, this year, the exports from Canada to Great Britain were \$313,223,918, and imports thence \$124,061,105. Through the state of the exchanges we lost on the former amount and gained on the latter. In the former were \$277,104,103 worth of agricultural and animal products. It may be a matter of patriotic pride that the Canadian dollar is at a premium as compared with the British sovereign, but that pride is considerably tempered by the fact that on that \$277,104,

103 worth of agricultural and animal products, the produce of Canadian farms, we lost to the tune of the difference between the actual rate of exchange and the par rate, in other words about \$25,000,000. There might be some consolation in the gains on the imports were passed on to the consumer, but they're not. The importer pockets them, and importers from countries with heavily depreciated currencies are certainly doing well just now. But these depreciated currencies spell distress for the farmers. It certainly does not mean money in his pocket when the Canadian dollar goes to a premium, whatever it may mean to financial speculators.

The co-operatives in England are having a hot discussion on the question of independent political action. Some want to run straight co-operative candidates for the purpose of pushing legislation furthering the co-operative ideal; others want to use the candidates of other parties for the same purpose. These kind of questions will never be settled until proportional representation is established, when movements will not be split by the running of special candidates because there will be room for all kinds of them, and the result will properly represent the public will.

The Thracian members of the Greek Chamber of Deputies announce that if the European powers think that peace is assured by admitting Turkey once more into the European circles, they are "suffering from a lamentable illusion." If the Greeks think that the Balkan States will ever develop as they ought while each of them hugs the delusion of engulfing the others in a restoration of an ancient empire, they also are "suffering from a lamentable illusion." South-eastern Europe would move ahead fast if these states would get together and form a policy on the basis of live and let live.



The Sick Man of Europe Revives

United States Tariff Bill

WASHINGTON, D.C., October 11.—Congress adjourned on September 22, after being in practically continuous session for seventeen months. The two Houses were brought to Washington in extra session by President Harding in April, 1921. That session ended just before the commencement of the regular session on December 3, 1921. Under the system at Washington no break in the order of business is occasioned by a session of Congress coming to an end. When the next session commences the order paper is taken up just where it was left off at the end of the previous session. At Ottawa, of course, it is different because everything must be commenced over again at a new session. We can therefore consider the session of Congress which closed on September 22, 1922, as having commenced in April 1921.

Thus taking two sessions as one we find its outstanding features to be:

1. The ratification of the treaties concluded at the Washington Conference for the reduction of armaments and the legislation necessary to implement the same.

2. The passage of the Emergency Tariff Act and its subsequent replacement by the passage of the Fordney-McCumber permanent tariff law.

3. The rise, progress and achievements of the Agricultural Bloc.

With the treaties made at the Washington conference and their reaction upon the world the readers of The Guide are of course familiar. Disappointing as that reaction may appear to be it must after all be remembered that the conference postponed and perhaps averted the war between the United States and Japan, which, less than two years ago, was imminent. With the tariff legislation they are also familiar, but the permanent tariff was so long in the making, was subjected to so many changes during its slow progress through the two Houses of Congress that some detail information as to its provisions may be not without interest. The part the Agricultural Bloc played in the making of the tariff will be touched upon later.

Highest Tariff in History

In spite of all denials it may be said, without reservation, that the Americans and their tariff act of 1922 have erected the highest barbed wire fence against imports in the history of their nation. The duties in every schedule are jacked up to a height never before attained. Comparisons are sometimes difficult because as to many articles both specific and ad valorem duties are imposed. A fair idea of the general trend of the bill however may be gleaned from the agricultural schedule, the duties of which average considerably lower than the duties upon manufactured products. The table on this page shows the duties on a number of agricultural products under the tariff act of 1913 (the Underwood Law) the Emergency Tariff Act of 1921, and the permanent tariff act which has just become the law of the land.

A more detailed comparison prepared by Senator Gooding, of Idaho, shows that the average ad valorem duties under the Underwood law at current market prices were three and four-fifths per cent., while under the Fordney-McCumber law it is twenty-one and a half per cent.

President May Reduce Items

The one possibility for relief from these oppressive duties is to be found in the flexible tariff clauses of the present law, which authorizes the president of United States to

New Permanent Act Shuts Out Much Canadian Produce---Activities of Farm Bloc in Congress and Plans for Better Farm Credit---By Tom King

Article	Underwood Bill	Emergency	Permanent
Wheat	Free	35c per bushel	30c per bushel
Wheat flour	Free	20% ad valorem	78c per 100 pounds
Corn	Free	15c per bushel	15c per bushel
Barley	15c per bushel	15c per bushel	20c per bushel
Buckwheat	Free	Free	10c per 100 pounds
Oats	6c per bushel	6c per bushel	15c per bushel
Rye	Free	Free	15c per bushel
Young cattle	Free	30% ad valorem	14c per pound
Beef cattle	Free	30% ad valorem	2c per pound
Sheep	Free	\$1.00 to \$2.00 per head	\$2.00 per head
Swine	Free	Free	1 of 1c per pound
Wool	Free	15c to 45c per lb.	31c per pound
Potatoes	Free	25c per bushel	50c per 100 pounds
Eggs	Free	Free	8c per dozen
Milk	Free	2c per gallon	24c per gallon
Cream	Free	5c per gallon	20c per gallon
Flax	Free	Free	1c per pound
Butter	24c per pound	6c per pound	8c per pound
Linseed oil	10c per gallon	10c per gallon	6c per pound
Flaxseed	20c per bushel	30c per bushel	25c per bushel
Fresh beef	Free	2c per pound	3c per pound
Bacon and ham	Free	25% ad valorem	2c per pound
Horses	10% ad valorem	10% ad valorem	20% ad valorem but not less than \$30 per head.
Hay	\$2.00 per ton	\$2.00 per ton	\$4.00 per ton.

decrease any duty 50 per cent., if upon investigation he shall find that such reduction is necessary to equalize the cost of production in the United States and competing countries.

Some of these duties, as the tax upon corn for example, will never become effective because no corn is imported. Others are aimed directly at Canadian competition. The fight against it in the Senate was lead by Senator Walsh, Democrat, of Massachusetts, and he was ably supported, especially in reference to the duties against Canadian imports, by Senator Underwood, of Alabama, and Senator Simmons, of North Carolina. On the whole, however, even Democratic senators shrank from opposing any duties, however high, on agricultural products. They felt that manufactured products were receiving high duties, and that opposition to agricultural duties would be misinterpreted, and perhaps resented by their farmer constituents. Senator Capper, leader of the Farm Bloc, took the view that the country was committed by the election of 1920 to a high protective tariff, and that the farmer might as well get his share. The aggressive fight for the mountain high duties on farm products, however, was led by Senator Gooding, of Idaho, who headed the Republican Farm Tariff Bloc, and virtually took the position that nothing should be admitted into the United States which could be produced in this country. He succeeded in getting a tariff of 31c per pound on wool scoured content, which is lower than the 45c a pound duty on scoured content under the Emergency Tariff Act, but the Emergency Tariff Act admitted unwashed wool at 15c per pound, and the net result is probably an increase in duty.

Farmers' Political Power

What is the Agricultural Bloc? It is a combination of Senators and representative who, without regard to

party affiliations, act as a unit in the interest of the farmers. Few members of the bloc are "dirt farmers" themselves. Their first leader was Senator Keynon, of Iowa, now a judge on the federal bench, and their present leader is Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, who is by trade a printer, by profession an editor and publisher. Senator Ladd, of North Dakota, a prominent member of the bloc, is a chemist by profession. These men however recognize that the depression in agriculture which has existed since the spectacular fall in the prices of farm products in 1920 constitutes a real peril for the Republic. They deny that the farmers are acting through class consciousness. They say that the farmer is both a capitalist and a laborer, but does not ally himself with either the capitalists as a class, or with the laboring men as a class. They want merely a fair deal, recognizing that there can be no national prosperity unless the farmers of the country are prosperous.

The bloc is especially well organized and effective in the Senate. Twenty-eight of the ninety-six senators belong to the bloc. Its strength is greater than these numbers imply, because there are seldom more than sixty senators in their places and the twenty-eight members of the bloc are always on the job.

Bloc Stronger than Harding

The bloc takes credit for the passage of the Emergency Tariff Act, and for making what was intended to be a temporary measure, permanent legislation. They took little part in framing the tariff beyond insisting that they should frame the agricultural schedule. Whether wisely or unwisely they succeeded in carrying the high duties of the Emergency Tariff into the permanent tariff law of 1922.

The bloc unquestionably forced the Republican leaders in the Senate to rewrite the internal taxation bill. The

House had reduced the surtax on very high incomes from fifty to thirty-two per cent. The bloc forced the Senate to restore the high rate against the bitter opposition of President Harding, and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon. When the bill came back to the House for concurrence in the Senate amendment, a letter was read from the president, urging his followers in the House not to concur in the amendment. When the roll was called, however, enough members of the bloc broke away from the Republican organization to carry the amendment. It was a rebuff to the president, the like of which under the British parliamentary system would have brought about the downfall of the government. Mr. Harding of course did not resign, and was not expected to, but he never again challenged the bloc to a trial of strength in either House of Congress.

Prohibits Grain Gambling

The bloc originated and put through Congress the Capper-Tincher Bill to prevent gambling in grain, and when it was declared unconstitutional had another bill of similar import passed which it is believed will be immune from attack as unconstitutional. This law exempts from its operations farm organizations, the farmer who owns or occupies the land upon which the grain is to be grown and persons actually having in their possession the identical grain sold for future delivery. Otherwise it is made a penitentiary offence for any one to sell grain for future delivery except on a board of trade designated by the secretary of agriculture, and subject to the rules he may formulate. The law contains sweeping provisions against all forms of speculation in grain, against the publication of quotations based on the sale of futures, and against the transmission of orders to buy grain for future delivery except on a board of trade or "contract market," designated by the secretary of agriculture. It is made a penal offence to corner grain, to manipulate prices, to send out misleading or knowingly inaccurate information about crop and market conditions. The law is the first serious effort by the federal government to break up the bucket shop, the speculative buying and selling of grain, and the manipulation in prices from which it is claimed the grain grower has suffered severely in the past.

The bloc also got through Congress and the Supreme Court upheld an act placing the packers under the control of the secretary of agriculture and regulating all sales and transactions in the stock yards.

Another law passed by the bloc is the Volstead-Capper Act, which withdraws farmers' co-operative associations from the Sherman Anti-trust Act. This was essential to their success as various federal judges had issued injunctions against these associations as being in restraint of trade and fostering monopoly.

High freight rates constitute an evil with which the bloc has not as yet grappled. It is understood, however, that the Transportation Act of 1920 is to be overhauled and re-written at the next session, and the bloc will undoubtedly have some program ready when that legislation comes before Congress.

Farm Bank Credit

One of the biggest problems confronting the farm bloc was to devise a system of banking and credits which would give the farmer and the cattle grower the same accommodation which the merchant and manufacturer gets from the Federal Reserve



The wool schedule has always been a point of stiff contention in the framing of American tariffs. The Farm Bloc conceded a high tariff on manufactured woolen goods and in return asked for compensating duty on raw wool, which was bitterly opposed by representatives from manufacturing states. The 31c per scoured pound represents a compromise.

News from the Organizations

SASKATCHEWAN

Stimulating Thoughts

The following introductory letter has been addressed to all local associations of the S.G.G.A., under date of October 5, by A. J. McPhail, the newly-appointed Central secretary, viz.:

"Most of you will already know that I have been appointed to the position of Central secretary of the association, in succession to Mr. Musselman, who resigned to assume the managing directorship of the Co-operative Elevator Co.

"In assuming the duties of this office, I do so, I think, with a full realization of the responsibilities attached to the position. I do not know of any position which offers greater opportunities for service. I realize that the extent of the service rendered to farmers of this province through this office will depend in a large degree on the extent to which the secretary may be able to measure up to its opportunities.

"I appreciate also the fact that I am stepping into an office that has been filled for a number of years by a very able man, and one who has given unstinted application of his unusual ability to the welfare of the association.

Farmers Must Solve Own Problems

"In this new country of vast untouched natural resources conditions are far from what they should be. Our basic industry of agriculture is in a precarious condition, and the men engaged in it are experiencing greater financial difficulties than in any previous period of the country's history. Tradesmen, business men and professional men as well as feeling very keenly the pressure of hard times. But the people other than farmers who are suffering from present conditions are doing so as a result of the fact that the industry of agriculture is in a state of depression. When the people of the farming community find themselves laboring under harassing financial difficulties, hardly knowing what way to turn for relief, few individuals in any other walk of life will find it possible to escape from the consequences of these conditions. We may say then that the immediate visible reason for the difficult times of the present in Saskatchewan, is a result of the fact that farming is not a paying proposition. Never in the history of this western country was there greater need for organization amongst the farmers. Yet in many districts of the province there is a surprising indifference amongst them regarding the welfare of their own organization. Although there are many people not actually engaged in the agricultural industry who are very desirous of doing all they can to help solve our problems, the fact remains that if the many perplexing problems facing the farmers at the present time are to be solved, the farmers must apply themselves to the task.

From Individualism to Co-operation

"Too many of us seem to take the stand that what an individual can accomplish is of so little importance that it is not worth while; and they are right to a certain extent. The farmer has been an individualist. Each one has plowed his own lone furrow. There has been until comparatively recent years no co-operation, no pulling together, no team work, each man for himself, and the result is that the industry of agriculture nearly everywhere is in anything but an enviable condition. This is not a healthy state in which to find the basic industry of the country. If we are to remedy this state of affairs, if we are to make of this country the country it should be, it will depend on the extent to which the farmers themselves will drop their individualistic habits and tendencies, and cultivate and adopt more and more the principles of co-operation and mutual help. If we could just realize that modern society is made up of vast organizations, and that the individual, as such, has very little chance in the fight for an economic existence, we would be well started on the long road that would lead to a

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

better day. We appear to be the only class in the world which does not fully realize this truth. Large numbers of us go on toiling from day to day apparently without any thought of how conditions have changed during the past hundred years or so.

"Our main hope, in my opinion, of creating better conditions generally in this country is by building up as nearly as possible an organization of 100 per cent. strength. That will mean that every individual farmer will have to give up thinking, 'What is the use; what can I do? I am only one,' and adopt the other attitude which partly agrees with the former, that 'I can do practically nothing alone, but by joining myself with others to form a complete and efficient organization, I, with my brother farmers, can accomplish anything which will make for greater equity and justice, and which would be in the best interests of agriculture and the country generally.'

An Open Door

"If any farmers are remaining outside their own organization because of dissatisfaction with the men who are holding official position, as some say they are, I would say that ours is a democratic organization, and all positions are open to any member of the association. It is the duty of every farmer and farmer's wife to belong to his or her own organization, and to be loyal to the association, and by loyalty I do not mean the blind, foolish, party loyalty that has hitherto been so characteristic of certain political organizations, but loyalty that will interest itself in every phase of the work of the organization, and when things appear to go wrong, will use every legitimate means in his or her power within the organization, so to direct its efforts and policy as to make it serve the true interests of the people as a whole. When you become dissatisfied do not leave the association, but remain in and fight for what you think is right. As a result the association will be stronger, even if your idea of what is right and proper does not always wholly prevail.

Leaders are Only Human

"The duty of the men who are elected to executive positions in the association is to carry out the desires and wishes of the members as expressed in convention as nearly as it is possible to do so, always using the common sense and best judgment, be that much or little, with which Providence has endowed them. Please always remember that the men and women who are holding positions of more or less prominence in the association are just human beings, as subject to mistakes and errors of judgment as are the men and women who make up its membership. Remembering this you will realize that even after giving a question the most earnest and serious consideration, and deciding upon a course which, in their best judgment, seemed at the time to be right, it may in the end be disappointing.

As They That Serve

"I believe the people should study all public questions themselves and make up their minds upon them independently, without always having too much regard for the opinions and wishes of their elected leaders. Men who are worthy of being placed in positions of responsibility by their fellow men should, and will, realize the opportunity of being true servants, and as such it is their desire to carry out the wishes of the men and women whom it is their privilege to serve.

"I hope that we may all be able to work together, perhaps not always agreeing as to method or policy, but all working with the same end in view, that of rendering the greatest service

of which we are capable in our day and generation.

"Wishing you every success in your association activities as a local,

"I am, yours truly,

"A. J. McPhail,

"Central secretary."

ALBERTA

Railway Board in Calgary

The Board of Railway Commissioners, sitting in Calgary recently, heard representations for and against the curtailment of the train service on the Calgary-Macleod branch of the C.P.R., which has now one train each way daily instead of two, as formerly. Frank B. Carvell, chairman, and Calvin Lawrence were the members of the board present at this sitting.

Geo. Walker, representing the railway company, quoted figures showing that the net earnings of the two trains in two weeks were \$2,739.07. Had there been two more trains on this line during the same period, he said, the loss to the company would have been \$1,024.90. Without reckoning express earnings, which Mr. Walker contended should not be included, the loss would have been \$3,040.85.

Mr. Walker was followed by Mayor Fawcett, of Macleod, representing several towns along this line, T. C. Milnes, M.L.A., of Claresholm, G. G. Coote, M.P., and others. Mr. Fawcett pointed out that the Lethbridge-Aldersyde line had been built immediately after the Canadian Northern had commenced the construction of the Calgary-Pincher Creek branch. He believed that the reduction of train service on the older established Macleod line was an attempt to divert traffic to the Lethbridge-Aldersyde branch, in order to justify the existence of the latter. He also referred to the fact that Macleod was the judicial centre for towns as far north as Nanton, and gave instances of the inconvenience and loss of time caused by inadequate train service into Macleod. Mr. Milne said that farmers had suffered a good deal of loss through delay in getting harvest hands to their farms, and Mr. Coote stated that many farmers were obliged to travel by automobile because of the length of time required to make short journeys by train.

H. Higginbotham, provincial secretary of the U.F.A., presented the case of the farmers. Mr. Higginbotham dwelt particularly on the loss caused to cream and milk producers by the lack of shipping facilities. A considerable quantity of milk and cream, he said, was produced by farmers adjacent to the Macleod line; about half of that produced in the immediate district of Macleod, and practically all produced from Claresholm north, was shipped to Calgary. Before the train service was reduced, all cream and milk was carried on the afternoon train, arriving in Calgary less than one day old and in first-class condition, much of it grading No. 1. Since the curtailment of the train service, practically none of the cream from this district had graded No. 1. It had to be left at the station the night before shipping, and during the hot weather turned sour. This condition would be even worse, when the weather became severe, as freezing was even more injurious to the quality of the cream. Not only had the quality of cream shipments deteriorated, but the quantity had decreased, as many farmers considered it hardly worth while to ship for lower prices and at greater inconvenience.

The speaker maintained that the reduction of the train service had lessened the total amount of passenger traffic, since so many people found it necessary, in order to save time and the expense of stopping over, to travel by automobile.

The farmers along this line, said Mr. Higginbotham, had suffered crop failures for the past four years, and just before the present harvest had probably been harder up than ever before. This year, the district had perhaps the best crops in the province, and it would seem to be poor policy for the railway company to cancel the service just on the eve of better times. The only argument advanced by the C.P.R., he said, as to why the train service should be cancelled, was that it did not pay. The railway seemed to think no other argument necessary. If dividends only were to be considered, then all that would be necessary would be for the railways to submit their profit and loss statements, and the board of Railway Commissioners would be entirely superfluous. Since the board was giving careful consideration to this matter, the speaker understood that they would consider all the circumstances, such as whether the district was being adequately served by the reduced train service, not only in regard to passenger traffic, but also in regard to express, mail, and baggage service.

J. W. Hugill spoke on behalf of the Calgary Board of Trade, and P. H. Walsh for the commercial travellers, protesting against the reduced train service.

The board reserved their decision, Mr. Carvell announcing that he and Mr. Lawrence would consult with other members of the board in Ottawa, and would demand further information from the railway company as to costs and revenue. He promised that the announcement would be made as soon as possible.

MANITOBA

U.F.M. Board Meeting

The U.F.M. Board had three hard days' work last week sitting from Wednesday morning till late Friday afternoon.

They arranged preliminaries for the convention to be held in Brandon, January 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1923. The four-day plan has become a necessity owing to the pressure of work to be overtaken at the convention.

The first day will be Women's Day, and the first evening, a big temperance rally designed to strengthen the referendum campaign which will be well under way by that time.

The afternoon and evening of Thursday will be kept free for resolutions and unfinished business, designed to avoid the jam and congestion which have so frequently marked the last day of the convention.

The "draw" for the provincial inter-district debate was made as follows:

Dauphin vs. Swan River, in Dauphin.
Neepawa vs. Portage, in Portage.
Souris vs. Lisgar, in Lisgar.
Provencher vs. Springfield, in Springfield.

Macdonald vs. Selkirk, in Selkirk.
Marquette vs. Brandon, in Brandon.
Plans for the district debating series were also worked out, and are being sent out to all concerned.

A resolutions committee was appointed consisting of Messrs. W. G. Weir, of Tobacco Creek; John Arnott, of Roblin; F. W. Ransom, of Mountainside; and Mrs. J. S. Jahrig, of Rapid City.

It was decided that precedence should be given at the convention to resolutions (1) which have passed district conventions, and (2) which are forwarded to the Central office before December 18.

Resolutions should in every case have some one appointed in advance to move and support them at the convention. If every district and local will look after this matter it will expedite matters very effectively. Let the names of the parties to move and support be forwarded to Central with every resolution.

The following revision of constitution is suggested for discussion at the convention:

That the local year end the 31st of October, and the provincial year the 30th of November.

Million Farms for Million Farmers

Australia's Great Scheme for Filling Her Empty Lands—

By A. C. Cummings

"A MILLION farms for a million farmers"—such is the big national policy on which a campaign committee of the Commonwealth is now spending thousands of dollars to set before Australia. Great success has already been achieved, and in that success there is a lesson for Canada as well as for the other Dominions which at this time are eager to absorb the surplus five millions of people that Great Britain cannot find work for.

The policy owes its inception to one man above all others—Sir Joseph Carruthers, a former premier of New South Wales, and one who has himself done well out of going on the land. He knows, therefore, of what he advocates.

The objective of the Million Farms' campaign in a sentence is "a sufficient population to defend Australia, and to meet the obligations of the nation, financially and otherwise."

This is to be secured exclusively by land settlement and land settlement is to be effected, as Sir Joseph Carruthers told The Grain Growers' Guide, in two ways. First, by federal and state action under agreement upon large tracts of Crown lands, specially selected where railways and other developmental work will be constructed and community settlements established. Second, by state action in relation to the settled districts in each state, where closer settlement may be effected by various means which may be aided and encouraged.

There is a further object in view—very necessary in Australia's present condition, namely to increase by more up-to-date methods the productivity of the existing settlement thus increasing the number of farmers that it can support.

Extent of Land Resources

In Australia, it should be pointed out, there are 1,740,000,000 acres of Crown lands as against 163,000,000 acres of private land. Much of the Crown land naturally cannot be got at for lack of railways, but the supporters of the Million Farms' scheme point out, if only one half of it could be developed it would give an area equal to the productive land of the United States, or, say, 878,000,000 acres.

"Is one million, however, a practicable figure for land settlement in view of the present state of Australia's development?" was the question put to Sir Joseph Carruthers. He was ready with a reply.

"The United States," he said, "had 12,388,623 persons engaged in agriculture in 1910, yet they cultivated 293,794,000 acres. The cultivated lands so termed included natural meadows and pastures, forests and wood-lots. In Australia, however, we cultivate only 15,000,000 acres, yet we have in the four southern states 60,000,000 acres of land suitable for wheat-growing, and having a good rainfall. There is a larger area suitable for dairying and mixed farming in belts in each state. Given the farmers, the land is there, and we have the markets also, as the world can do with more wheat and more dairy products than it is getting at present. Settlement, as has been shown in the case of Canada, is quite practicable, given a suitable policy to attract the right kind of immigrant and to keep him on the land once we have got him there."

Sir Joseph as the head of the Million Farms' campaign, has, therefore, been urging strongly on the state and Commonwealth governments a vigorous policy for the development of the idle Crown lands. He wants railways built, the present wasteful gauges made uniform, water conservation and irrigation works on a big scale and co-operation with the Mother Country

in defraying the passages partly or totally of specially-selected farmers from Great Britain. Each scheme directed and managed though it may be by the individual state, is to be co-ordinated so that there will be no overlapping of effort.

Practically all the states and the various bodies interested in development work have endorsed the policy and the prime minister himself, W. M. Hughes, has promised to find the money though he quite admits it is a matter of millions.

West Australia has arranged to receive 25,000 farmers annually for three years, and to make the land available for them. Ten million dollars a year will be spent on development in this connection. Large advances are promised farmers in the wheat-growing districts through the medium of the agricultural banks. South Australia is concentrating on her Murray river irrigation scheme, and is bringing out 3,000 soldier settlers immediately the land is ready for them. These will form the advance guard of an army of ten thousand new settlers which is the state's objective for the next five years.

The mallee waste lands in the state of Victoria are being developed by the government by means of new railways bisecting an area of 400,000 acres for which a water supply is being made available. Wheat-farming under irrigation conditions is expected to be the chief branch of agriculture followed here.

To Develop Cotton Industry

Queensland, though not directly linking up with the Million Farms' policy has already borrowed 12,500,000 dollars for land development with a view to settlement. The banana industry in this state has already achieved wonderful success, and everyone is convinced that in a few decades Queensland will be able to absorb cotton-growers on an immense scale. At this writing, a group of English cotton-mill owners is about to visit Queensland in order to see if in future Lancashire cannot rely more on Australia for its cotton supply and less on the United States where the pound sterling is at so heavy a discount.

New South Wales, through its new government, has accepted the Million Farms' scheme, and has already made provision for opening up new lands, resuming possession of areas too large to be effectively worked and for closer settlement on the existing developed lands. Two million acres of potential wheat lands now held by the Crown are to be made available, and a great irrigation scheme on the Murray river will be completed so as to make that section capable of receiving at least another 5,000 settlers in the near future. In addition, some hundreds of Indian army officers will be at once given land and the influx of boys wishing to learn farming increased to about 70 a month, which is about the safest figure for easy absorption.

Nearly all these achievements are the outcome of the Million Farms' idea. It has got hold of the Australian mind to a remarkable extent, helped, no doubt, by the realization of the nearness of the Yellow races, and the comparatively defenceless condition of a continent where there is less population than in one of the islands of Japan.

Sir Joseph Carruthers, as a preliminary expenditure, is asking Great Britain and Australia between them to raise a hundred million dollars for land settlement, and he points out that it would be better for Britain to give half the money in this connection than to spend it in doles for the unemployed. One farmer in Australia, he says, means two or three persons dependent on him instead of dependent on Great Britain for doles.

Continued on Page 14



At 4 O'Clock Puffed Rice with melted butter

Children need between-meal foods. Their little stomachs are too small to hold a five-hour food supply.

Crisp Puffed Rice and douse with melted butter, to greet them after school. They will eat them like confections—these flimsy, nut-like grains.

Or serve them Puffed Wheat in milk.

At 8 O'Clock

At breakfast, serve Puffed Rice with cream and sugar. Or mixed with fruit. It forms the finest cereal dainty children ever get.

It is whole rice puffed to bubbles, flimsy, flavory tidbits, with a taste like toasted nuts.



At 9 O'Clock

At bedtime serve Puffed Wheat in milk. Whole wheat forms almost a complete food. In this form every food cell is fitted to digest.

Millions of homes recognize Puffed Wheat as the ideal good-night dish.



Steam Exploded Grains

In every Puffed Grain we create over 100 million explosions. Every food cell is thus blasted. Digestion is made easy and complete.

The airy, crisp grains are as flimsy as snowflakes, as flavory as nuts. So they make whole grains delightful. Children eat them morning, noon and night, in place of lesser foods.

That is what children need, and what mothers want. Children who eat whole grains in plenty are not underfed.

Keep both kinds always ready.

Puffed Wheat Puffed Rice

8 times normal size.

Puffed to bubbles.



The black patches show roughly the area of working settlement of Australian lands.



*The Bounteous Crop
of the
Canadian Harvest*

will have a far-reaching effect on every walk of life in every section of the Dominion.

Railroads and steamships will be busy transporting the crops—all kinds of manufactured goods will be in greater demand—more and more labor will be employed—financial obligations will be discharged—and a feeling of confidence and optimism will permeate the land.

Bumper crops in the country mean more business in the cities; and when business is good in the cities, the farmers get a wider market for their produce.

Prosperity is indelibly associated with efficiency, whether it be agriculture or commerce—and the use of

**Waterman's
Ideal
Fountain Pen**

means more efficiency for everyone who writes, whether in office or factory, farm house or school house.

There is a shape to fit every hand—a point to suit every style of hand-writing—a size for every purpose

Regular • Safety • Self-filler

\$2.50, \$4, \$5 and Up

Selection and service at best stores everywhere

Waterman Company, Limited.

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Sold on merit alone.

*Gold
Standard
Tea*

The Bodville Company, Limited.



38

PIPE or PIPELESS **HECLA** MELLOWAIR FURNACE

A profitable furnace is one that gives the most heat from the least fuel—that is where the HECLA shines!

Send this
Coupon for
Free Facts
TO-NIGHT!

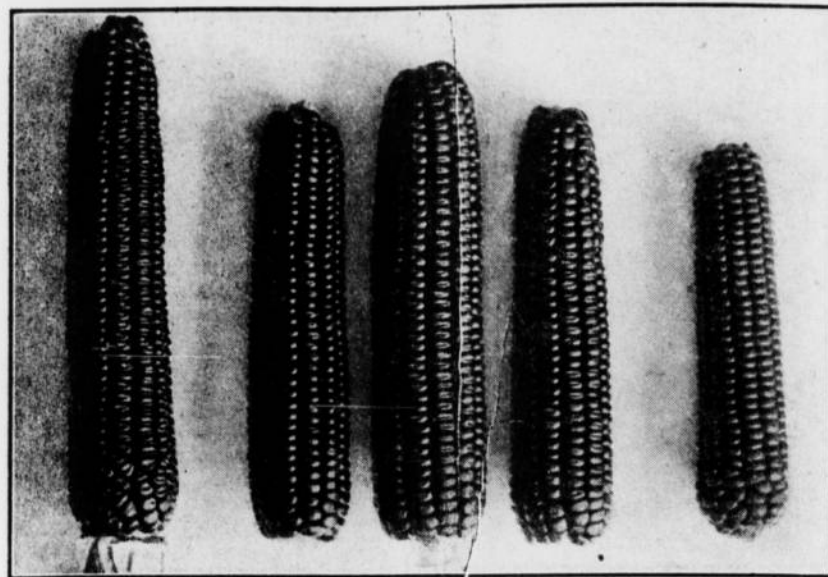
CLARE BROS. WESTERN, LIMITED - WINNIPEG

Send me, free, all particulars about
HECLA (Pipe or Pipeless) Furnace,

Name..... Address.....

Combining Earliness and Productiveness

*Manitoba Experimenters Searching for Heavy-Producing Fodder Corn
Which Will Ripen in Any Ordinary Season*



At extreme left, an ear of Northwestern Dent. At extreme right, an ear of Manitoba Flint. Centre, three ears of Prof. Southworth's unnamed hybrid.

THE corn breeding work now being carried on by Prof. Southworth at Manitoba Agricultural College, illustrates the kind of effort which is continually pushing the northern limit of successful corn cultivation past the American boundary.

In the accompanying cut is to be seen an ear of Northwestern Dent, one of the best varieties in Minnesota and North Dakota, and, as American varieties go, an early maturer. It has given wide satisfaction as a fodder variety in Western Canada, but it is only in the favorable season when seed can be ripened. Mr. McKillican's 1921 report states that in 111 days in 1920 it was just beginning to ripen, that it had attained an average height of six feet and yielded 16 tons, 1,900 pounds, for the home grown seed, and 16 tons, 1,820 pounds for the purchased seed. Over a period of five years this variety averaged 12 tons, 1,566 pounds of fodder.

On the opposite side of the same cut may be seen an ear of what Prof. Southworth calls Manitoba Flint. This is a natural cross between Quebec 28, Gehu, and Free Press, with the inheritance of the first predominating. It ripens a week earlier than Northwestern Dent, and its yield, like that of Quebec 28, is approximately 25 per cent. lighter.

These two varieties were crossed in 1919, and selection has been continually practiced in the three years subsequent. The three centre ears are hybrids from the second generation. The centre ear is a very fine specimen, but Prof. Southworth states that the two smaller ears are more suitable for his selection work. By breeding from the smaller ears the habit of producing two ears to a plant is not uncommon, while if the larger ears had been persistently chosen two ears to a plant would have been the exception instead of the rule.

First Step Successful

The object in producing the new variety has been to combine the earliness of the Manitoba Flint with the heavy yielding habit of the Northwestern Dent insofar as possible. The unnamed hybrid requires the same number of days to ripen as its Canadian parent and does actually possess in large degree the superior productiveness of its red-eared ancestor. From the cut it may be seen that the hybrid ears are intermediate in respect to most of the physical characteristics of the two parents. They are a light red, which is half way between the yellow of Manitoba Flint and the dark red of the other parent. In length they come between the parents and some of the kernels are slightly indented. The hybrid has been selected to twelve rows. Tips and butts are well covered.

In this respect Prof. Southworth dropped the interesting remark that plant breeders have done a tremendous amount of work measuring the correlation between the yield of a crop and the physical characteristics of the ears, such as straightness of the rows, covering of tips and butts, and uniform width from base to tip, but the results so far

do not warrant the assertion that there is any measurable association.

Plan for Earlier Variety Still

The second part of Prof. Southworth's plan is not yet far enough advanced to make a report upon, but it consists of producing another hybrid between Manitoba Flint and Howes' Alberta Flint, a variety which is even earlier and lighter yielding than the former. If the two desired qualities of yield in the former and earliness in the latter can be successfully combined, the resulting hybrid will be crossed with the hybrid illustrated above so that the multiple cross will in greater or less degree combine the productiveness of Northwestern Dent and the earliness of Howes' Alberta Flint.

"Do you consider a variety sufficiently pure to let go out to the public after only two years selection?" was the question directed to Prof. Southworth. "In order to keep up the yield any variety of corn must possess a certain amount of hybridity," was the answer. "That is, if you were to grow a variety of corn in a place where there was no possible chance of wind pollination from other fields, and if you selected year after year for some special characteristic, the size of the plants and the total weight of the crop would gradually diminish for some time and ultimately the yield would become fairly constant from year to year. It would make no difference even if you chose size of plant, as the character which formed the basis of your selection. The very fact that the variety was being systematically inbred would reduce the plants to a very small size and to establish the vigor it would be necessary to intercross with another vigorous strain either of the same or another variety."

"If two varieties were similarly reduced and then the 'purified' generations crossed, there would be an immediate return of vigor and the first generation hybrid would show a height comparable or even greater than that of the parents before the process of isolation and inbreeding was commenced. It affords a striking manifestation of the same phenomenon observable when two pure-bred cattle are crossed. The first generation from the Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus cross has long been noted for its vigor and feeding propensities. And so it is that common commercial corn varieties are never absolutely fixed but vary slightly around a given standard."

Fall Campaign Against Hoppers

Prof. E. H. Strickland, government entomologist, has prepared a circular containing valuable advice to farmers in the area in which grasshoppers gave trouble this year. Some of this advice is pertinent to the fall season. Mr. Strickland says:

"The destructive grasshoppers lay their eggs during August and September, either in sod (roadside grasshopper) or in stubble and deserted land (lesser migratory and two-striped

The Safe
Way



See
your dentist
twice a year

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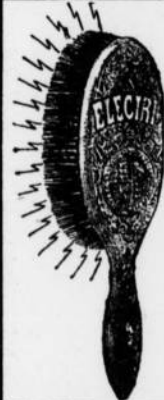
COLGATE'S
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Cleans Teeth The Right Way

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**Dr. Scott's Electric
Hair Brushes and
Combs**



They will positively relieve nervous headaches and neuralgia. Prevents dandruff, falling hair, baldness and scalp disease. Makes the hair grow long and glossy. Pure bristles, not wire. A compass to test power. Three sizes, \$1.50, \$3.00, \$4.50. Ladies' Combs, \$1.15.

**SEE THE NEW
WONDER BRUSH**

Makes its own electricity. It relieves pain and invigorates the whole system. Price \$10, postpaid. Send for booklet.

P. MOON, Distributor
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BRANDON - MAN.

**NOTICE LANDS AND MINERALS—THE
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY**
offers for sale approximately 3,000,000 acres of
Desirable Agricultural Lands in Manitoba,
Saskatchewan and Alberta.
Various parcels may be leased for Hay and Grazing purposes for three or five-year periods, at reasonable rentals. The Company is also prepared to receive applications for Coal Mining and Other Valuable Mineral Leases actually needed for development. For full terms and particulars apply to Land Commissioner, Desk T.
HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY, WINNIPEG, MAN.

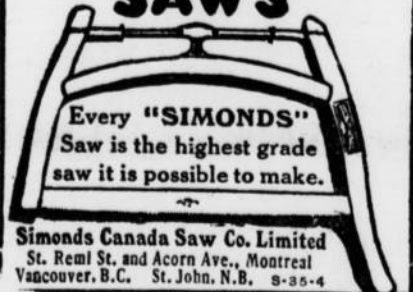
"AJAX" Coal
Prices F.O.B. Medicine Hat, Alberta

Per ton
DOUBLE SCREENED LUMP (or
Fancy Lump) \$5.00
SINGLE SCREEN LUMP 4.50
STOVE 4.00

This is a first-class domestic coal, free of clinkers and very little ash, almost no smoke and positively no soot.
Join with your neighbors and try a car.
Write for particulars and freight rates to your station.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY WITH
Norrie & Fawcett Limited Medicine Hat
Distributors for Western Canada ALBERTA

**SIMONDS
SAWS**



Every "SIMONDS"
Saw is the highest grade
saw it is possible to make.

Simonds Canada Saw Co. Limited
St. Remi St. and Acorn Ave., Montreal
Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B. S-35-4

X TRY X
THE
MONARCH
X LUMBER CO. LTD. X

grasshopper), and no eggs are laid in land that has been summerfallowed.

"Where it is practicable from a cultural point of view, all stubble land that is to be seeded next year should be deeply plowed this fall as soon as the crop has been removed. The plowing will bury any eggs that have been laid so deeply that they will not hatch in the spring, and it will prevent any further egg-laying in the field so plowed.

"Early fall disking is less effective than plowing, though it will lessen subsequent egg-laying, and all eggs that are brought to the surface will be destroyed by the sun.

"When fall plowing is not advisable or practicable, stubble land should be plowed to a depth of not less than eight inches before seeding in the spring. Care must be taken to see that the furrows are well turned over and the plow should be followed with a packer. When this work is well done very few hoppers will reach the surface.

"Spring disking unless followed by plowing is of little value and it may do more harm than good, for it merely buries the eggs to different depths in loose earth, with the result that the hatching period is greatly prolonged, and fields that have been so treated require frequent poisoning in order to catch the constantly hatching grasshoppers as soon as they appear and before they have done much damage to the crop.

"In the more sandy districts which are infested with the lesser migratory and two-striped grasshoppers, the problem of control is more difficult, since these species lay their eggs promiscuously in stubble land and in deserted fields, and do not gather into breeding areas. No crops should be sown on stubble land in such districts unless it has been deeply plowed, and any rye that is stubbled in this fall will be seriously infested.

"Deserted lands and fields that are to be summerfallowed next year constitute a serious menace to all crops in the district, and the best method of handling them requires careful consideration.

"Whenever possible summerfallowing should be started early in the season, while the ground is still moist. The fields should be plowed from the edges towards the centre, or in strips, so that the grasshoppers that have hatched will be herded together. These must be poisoned before the plowing is completed."

Grow Flax With Wheat

In certain sections of Minnesota where flax has always been grown in large quantity, it is becoming a common practice to seed wheat with flax in the spring. The chief benefit is the ease with which such a crop can be harvested. The mixed crop makes a perfect sheaf which handles nicely in stooking and stacking, and threshes perfectly, it is said, when compared with threshing a straight crop of flax.

In one county farmers report that they usually secure as much flax from a mixed crop as when the flax is grown separately, and that the wheat secured represents additional returns. The only extra labor involved is the separation of this mixture which is easily done with a very simple machine.

The growing of flax and wheat as a mixed crop usually produces grains of a very high quality, it is said, and it is a known practice of many growers to get their seed wheat from the mixture.

Fall plowing is best from the standpoint of saving time, as it leaves more time for spring work and usually means earlier seeding. Spring plowing is more effective in the control of weeds, as, being turned under just before seeding, they have less chance to crowd the grain.

The best time to inspect a machine for its weak parts is when you are putting it away for the season. A few notes in a memorandum book set down at the time will help you remember the new parts you should order next winter.

When selecting potatoes for seed see that the potatoes are thoroughly ripened, and exercise the greatest care to avoid any injury to the tuber.

Don't let the frost injure the root crops before you take them into the cellar.

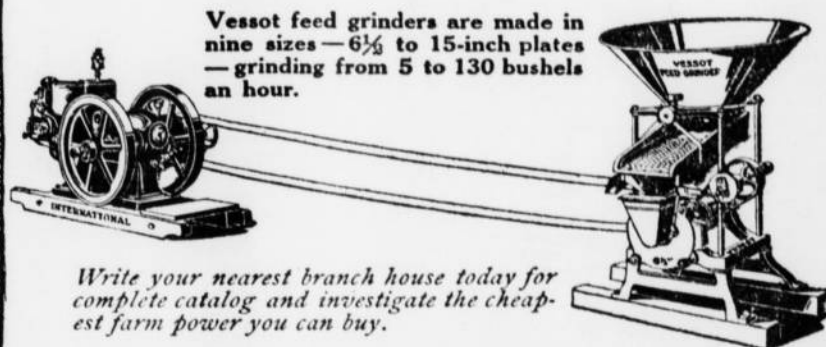
**Steady Power
For the Lighter Belt Jobs**

A SMALL engine is a year-round necessity on the average farm. There is always something for it to do—grinding feed—sawing wood—shelling corn—running the cream separator, the washing machine, and the churn—to say nothing of pumping water for the stock.

These jobs are back-breakers. Life is too short to spend on this kind of hard manual labor. Many of the tasks just enumerated are done by the women on the farm, and the doing of them, season after season, takes years off a woman's life.

**INTERNATIONAL
Kerosene Engines**

provide cheap, dependable power for these jobs that otherwise would be done by power of arm. The International line of kerosene engines comprises four sizes—1½, 3, 6, and 10 h. p. All of them operate successfully and economically on kerosene. There are no batteries to bother with—the engine starts and runs on a simple magneto. Enclosed crank case and removable cylinder sleeve are regular on all sizes.



Vessot feed grinders are made in nine sizes—6½ to 15-inch plates—grinding from 5 to 130 bushels an hour.

Write your nearest branch house today for complete catalog and investigate the cheapest farm power you can buy.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA LTD.
HAMILTON CANADA

WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON WINNIPEG, MAN. CALGARY EDMONTON LETHBRIDGE ALTA.
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**Canadian-made
Woolens of Quality**

We sell a full line of high-class made-in-Canada woolens. Write for our new "ALL-WOOL" catalogue giving prices on the following lines:

Blankets	Wool Batts	Work Pants
Motor Rugs	Homespun	Socks
Underwear	Mackinaws	Mitts
Suitings		

"Quality is the First Essential"

**The Canadian Co-operative Wool
Growers Limited**

REGINA

SASK.

**ALBERTA WINTER FAIR
and AUCTION SALES**

Beef and Dairy Cattle, Sheep and Swine.
CALGARY, NOV. 6th to 11th, 1922.

SHOW ENTRIES CLOSE OCTOBER 21st

Grand offering of high-class stock, including Shorthorn and Holstein males and females; Hereford and Aberdeen-Angus females; Shropshire, Suffolk, Oxford and Hampshire rams and ewes; Berkshire and Yorkshire boars and sows. Convenient sale and shipping facilities. Reduced passenger rates. Send for catalog of entries.
E. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary, Alberta Livestock Associations, CALGARY.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING

at World's Original and Greatest School. Become independent with no capital invested. Write today for free catalog. JONES' NAT'L SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 52 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. CAREY M. JONES, Pres.



**BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed**

Mailed free to any address by the Author.

H. CLAY GLOVER CO. Inc.
129 West 24th Street, New York

OVER \$10,000⁰⁰—55 PRIZES

CIRCULATION BOOSTERS' CAMPAIGN, OPEN TO ALL—WILL BE THE BIGGEST EVENT IN THE

Competition Is The Life of Success--- It Makes Winning Worth While

THE ABILITY TO GET IN AND WIN ARE THE QUALITIES DEVELOPED IN MEN AND WOMEN THROUGHOUT OUR LIVES—LIVE COMPETITION CREATES BUSINESS ABILITY AND MAKES SUCCESS WORTH WHILE. MAKE YOUR AMBITIONS COME TRUE—AN OPPORTUNITY, NO MATTER HOW SMALL OR HOW LARGE, SHOULD NOT BE CAST ASIDE. THE LARGER PRIZES IN THIS CAMPAIGN WILL BE WON BY PEOPLE WHO APPRECIATE AN OPPORTUNITY. THERE IS A CAR TO WIN, AND NOTHING TO LOSE, BY A LITTLE OF YOUR SPARE-TIME EFFORT EACH DAY. SHOW YOURSELF AND YOUR FRIENDS THAT YOU ARE AWAKE TO THESE FACTS BY ENTERING YOUR NAME TODAY.

Are you in the swim yet? Have you sent in your entry blank that starts you as a candidate in this great Campaign which we have launched in order to place this, the farmers' own paper, in every farm home in Western Canada? If not, do so at once. These pages will acquaint you with this Gigantic Campaign, a Campaign that benefits our readers to the limit. What is of even more interest to you as a reader and prospective candidate is the fact that this Campaign is to be of short duration—just twelve weeks, and you can win a prize which, in the average person's life, will take years of saving to attain.

Another attractive feature of the Campaign is the positive assurance given each and every candidate that he or she will be amply rewarded for their efforts. All that is necessary for you to do in order to win a Prize or Cash Commission is to secure \$15 or more in subscriptions during the entire period of this Campaign.

Mr. Farmer, you have a duty to perform in reference to The Grain Growers' Guide—the paper that fights your battles tirelessly. It is up to you to boost this paper. If you can't enter this Campaign yourself, get one of your younger friends to do so. Help promote better farming conditions, by helping The Grain Growers' Guide—YOUR OWN PAPER.

Get Into The Swim

Get into the swim. Send in your entry blank without delay, or, failing this, the names of one or more people whom you believe would be good candidates. We believe in our subscribers and are confident of a splendid response. The Campaign is daily gathering momentum and the management is convinced that this Circulation Campaign will prove to be the greatest undertaking of its kind ever handled through the medium of a farm paper. GET YOUR NAME ON THE HONOR ROLL OF THIS GREAT CAMPAIGN—SEND IN THE ENTRY BLANK APPEARING BELOW—IT STARTS YOU.

MR. FARMER!

The Grain Growers' Guide is your own paper. Owned by you. It is up to you as an Owner, Reader and Booster, to see that your neighbor becomes a member of this great circle of readers, so that he, too, may enjoy its helpful and entertaining news.

*You Have a Duty
To Perform*

**Don't Wait, Send in Your
Entry Blank--NOW!**

Schedule of Credits and Subscription Rates

These credits apply on subscriptions sent in at any time up to and including Wednesday, November 29, 1922:

	Amount	Credits
1-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide	\$1.00	10,000
3-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide	2.00	30,000
5-Year Subscription to The Grain Growers' Guide	3.00	80,000

Don't be Backward in Asking for Additional Information

If you enter this Campaign, we want you to ask us any and all questions dealing with the Campaign, if they will be of interest or help to you.

We are doing everything possible to make every question clear to our readers and helpers, and we assure you that your letters will receive prompt attention.

This applies to persons wishing to enter, but who withhold their entry for further particulars. Send in your Entry Blank immediately with this assurance that everything will be made as clear as possible if you but give us the opportunity to further explain.

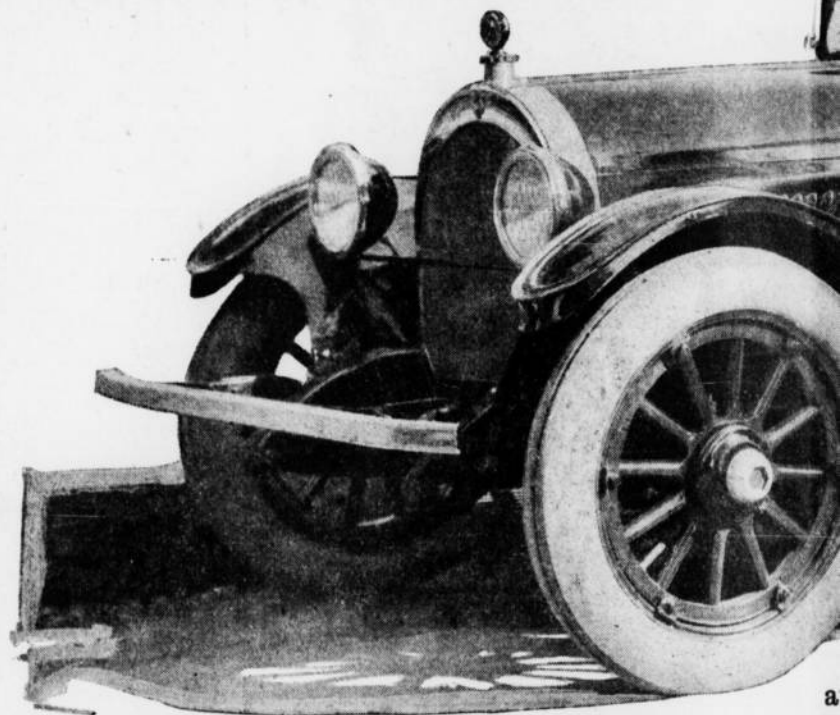
BOOSTERS, ATTENTION!

We wish to draw the attention of our candidates to the fact that this scale of credits is positively the largest of the entire Campaign. After this date (Wednesday, November 29th, 1922) the credits allowed for subscriptions will be reduced 10 per cent. Make your efforts count now when you receive larger credits.

**These Prizes Are Just What You Have Been Waiting For
---Show Your Appreciation---ENTER TODAY.**

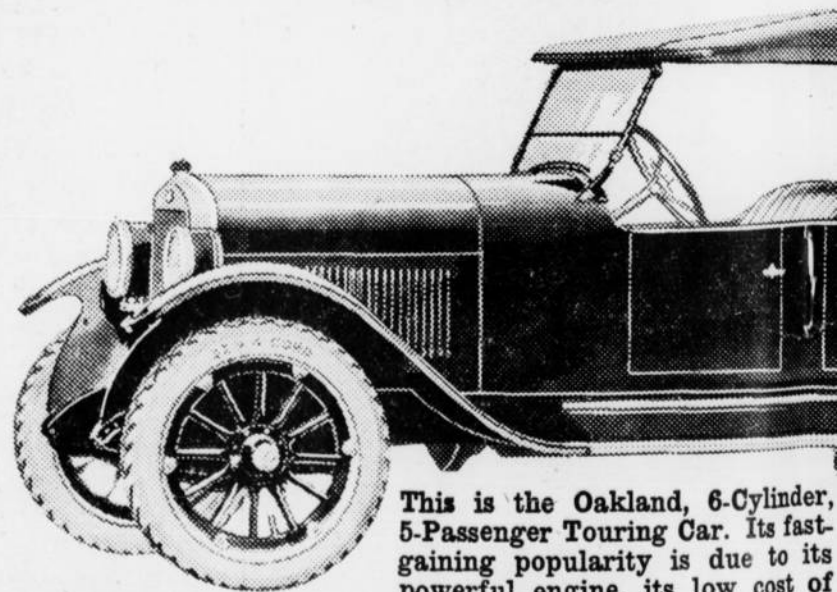
1ST GRAND PRIZE

OLDSMOBILE TOURING CAR VALUE \$2675



UNIVERSALLY ADMIRER. Purchased from Breen Motor Co.,

2ND GRAND PRIZE OAKLAND



This is the Oakland, 6-Cylinder, 5-Passenger Touring Car. Its fast-gaining popularity is due to its powerful engine, its low cost of

upkeep and its beautiful appearance. A car you will like to d Motor Co., and is on display at their showrooms, Industrial Bur

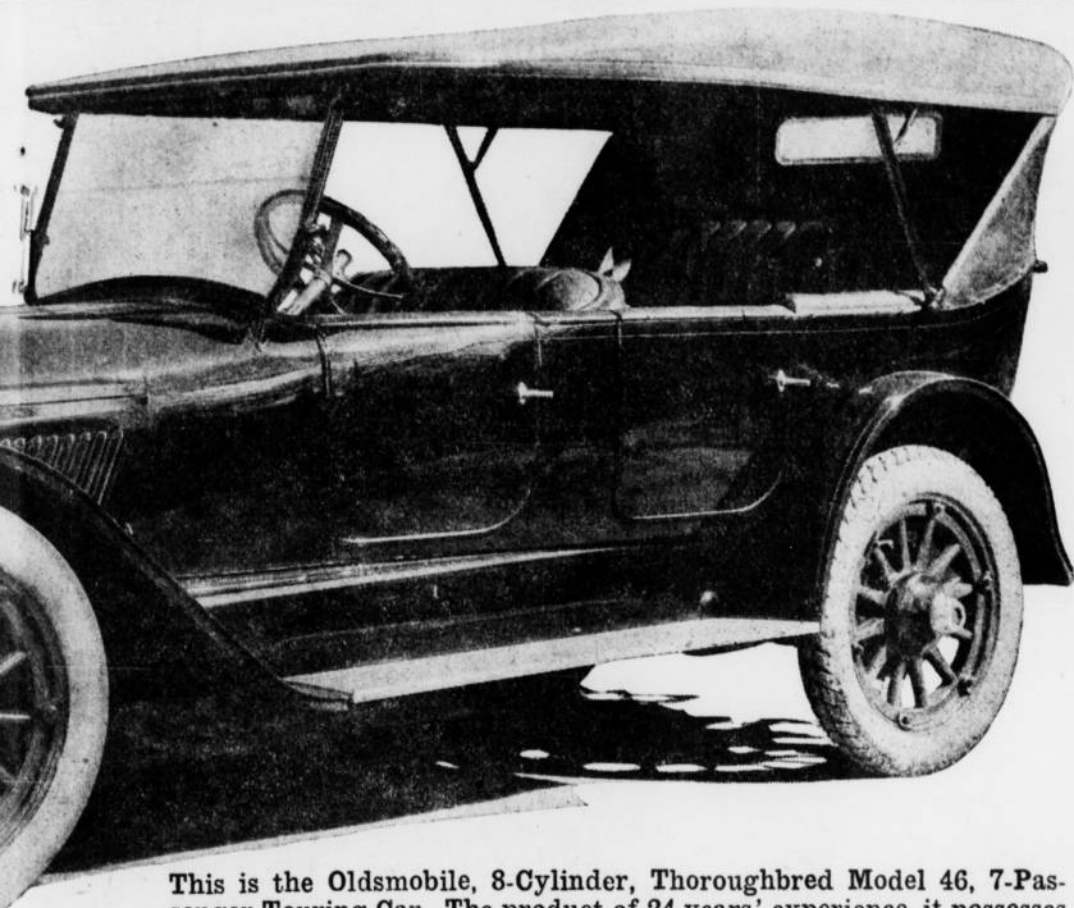
The Prizes You Are Working For

1. Oldsmobile, 8-Cylinder, 7-Passenger Touring Car.....\$2,
2. Oakland, 6-Cylinder, 5-Passenger Touring Car.....1,
3. Star, 4-Cylinder, 5-Passenger Touring Car.....
4. Star, 4-Cylinder, 5-Passenger Touring Car.....
5. Bell Piano (Colonial X Design).....
6. Cabinet of Silver (Dingwall).....
7. Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet.....
8. Hoosier Kitchen Cabinet.....
- 9 to 23. Silver Tea Sets (Dingwall Quality), at \$65.00 each.....1,
- 24 to 55. Buffet Sets (Dingwall Quality), at \$45.00 each.....1,
- (Rogers 1847 Anniversary Set)
- 15 Per Cent. Cash Commission Money set aside.....1,

In the last issue of The Guide (Oct. 11) we advertised the Star Cars at \$740.00. T an approximate figure only, as the Dominion Motor Car Co. had not received their pr The correct price, \$755.00, is announced in this issue.

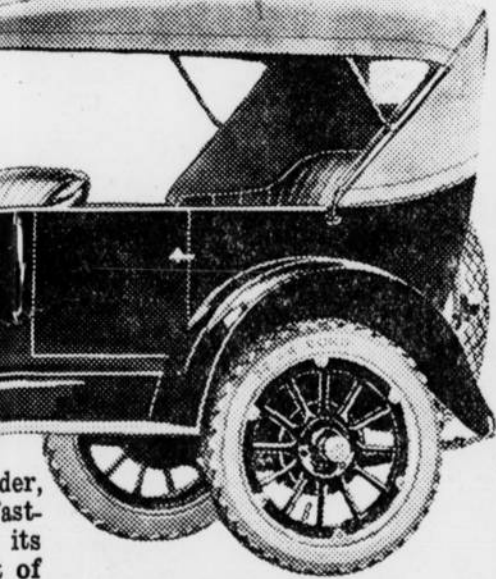
AND CASH COMMISSIONS — IT IS WORTH WHILE

THE HISTORY OF CANADIAN WEEKLY CIRCULATION WORK—COSTS NOTHING TO ENTER

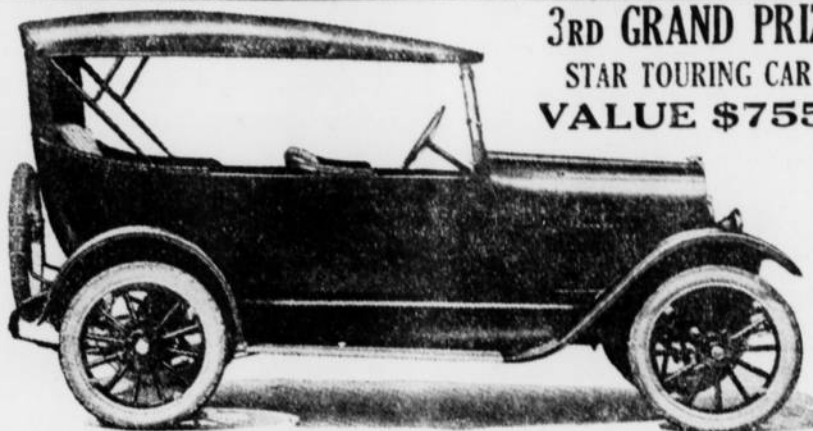


This is the Oldsmobile, 8-Cylinder, Thoroughbred Model 46, 7-Passenger Touring Car. The product of 24 years' experience, it possesses an unmistakable air of character and refinement, and as to performance, it ranks with the best. **IT IS TRULY WORTH WHILE OWNING A CAR SO** Co., and is on display at their showrooms, Industrial Bureau, Winnipeg, Man.

LAND TOURING CAR
VALUE \$1,650

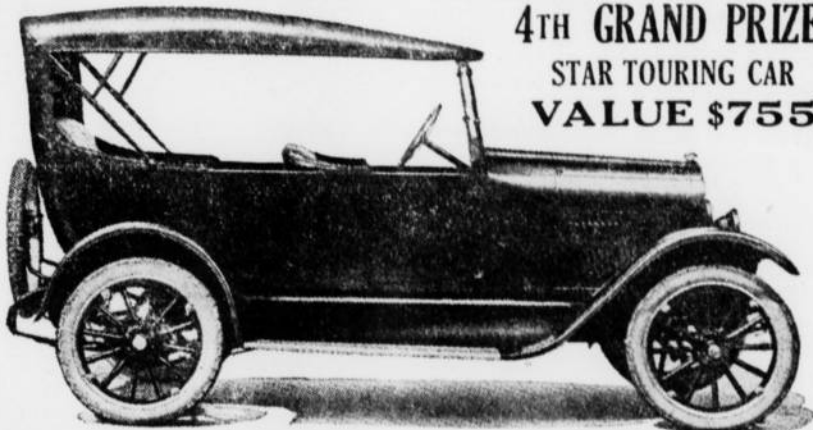


der, ast- its of
o drive. Purchased from the Breen Bureau, Winnipeg, Man.



3RD GRAND PRIZE
STAR TOURING CAR
VALUE \$755

Winners of third and fourth prizes will be awarded the popular Star Cars offered. Having the conveniences and riding comforts found only in the more expensive cars, you will find their ownership a pride, their driving a pleasure. Purchased from Dominion Motor Car Co., and on display in their showrooms, Fort Street at Graham Avenue, Winnipeg, Man.



4TH GRAND PRIZE
STAR TOURING CAR
VALUE \$755

5TH PRIZE, Bell Piano, Value \$550



BELL PIANO STYLE X COLONIAL DESIGN
A prize worth while. Its beauty, combined with its beautiful tone, is a mark of distinction for any home. Purchased from and is on display at Winnipeg Piano Company, Winnipeg, Man.

6TH PRIZE, Cabinet of Silver

You may have your choice of Mahogany or Solid Golden Oak Cabinet. Both are velvet lined, with separate blocks for each piece. Monogram plate on cover, lock and key. This cabinet contains 101 pieces of the famous Rogers 1847 Ambassador Pattern Silverware. Purchased from and is on display at Dingwalls Ltd., Winnipeg. Value..... **\$225.00**

7TH AND 8TH PRIZES
Hoosier Kitchen Cabinets

These Cabinets, valued respectively at \$100.00 and \$85.00, are recognized by the housewife everywhere as the most necessary addition to an up-to-date and comfortable kitchen. A place for everything—everything in its place.

PRIZES 9 to 23, 4-Piece Tea Sets

Exceptional quality Dingwall Silver Plate with ebony handles. One of the finest sets ever produced, both from the standpoint of the quality of the metal and the artistry of the design. Value, each..... **\$65.00**

PRIZES 24 to 55, Buffet Sets

Rogers 1847 Ambassador Pattern Anniversary Set. Plush-lined case, containing 30 pieces of this famous silverware. Purchased from and are on display at Dingwalls Ltd., Winnipeg. Value, each..... **\$45.00**

Entry Blank

Value
\$2,675.00
1,650.00
755.00
755.00
550.00
225.00
100.00
85.00
975.00
1,440.00
1,500.00

Use this Blank to enter yourself or a friend. Fill out as directed and mail to the Campaign Manager.

Good for 15,000 Free Credits

I Nominate

Name
Address

As a candidate in The Grain Growers' Guide Boosters' Club Campaign. Please send receipt books and full particulars.

This Blank counts 15,000 free credits. Only one entry blank will be credited to each candidate. The nominator's name will not be divulged if so requested.

First Subscription Blank

TO HELP YOU GET AN EARLY START

Return this coupon with any subscription payment, either old or new, for one year or more to The Grain Growers' Guide and you will receive in addition to the regular number of credits as shown in the schedule

15,000 Free Credits

Name of Subscriber.....

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Candidate's Name

This coupon, accompanied by the entry blank and a subscription, starts a candidate in the race with 40,000 credits or more.

Only One of These Coupons Accepted for Each of the Candidates Named.

100—Free Credits—100

COUPON

BOOSTERS' CLUB CAMPAIGN

Must be Voted on or before Nov. 6, 1922

Candidate's Name

Address

Any number of these coupons will count 100 Credits when properly filled out and sent to the Campaign Department of The Grain Growers' Guide. Coupons must be trimmed and put in a package or envelope with number of credits written on top. These coupons will not appear regularly during the Campaign.



**Which
Would
You Take
?**

**"Bred-
to-Lay
means
Bred-
to-Pay"**



It's "All Over" When the Pullet Is Hatched

The Grain Growers' Guide is interested in promoting better poultry on the farms of its readers. It has therefore arranged for a supply of cockerels and eggs from Approved Flocks.

These flocks are handled under government supervision, with special attention paid to feed, housing, disease and egg production. They are regularly inspected by an expert poultry authority.

All cockerels supplied from them through The Guide are inspected by a government expert. They are of a high egg-laying strain and are specially banded for our use. The eggs are from matings with high egg production on both sides. Cockerel orders will be accepted in order received till our supply is exhausted.

Egg orders will be accepted from now on for shipment after February 1, 1923.

Any person who will co-operate with us by acting as our local subscription representative can receive this exceptional stock as a reward. A post card will bring full particulars. Write

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

P.S.—Enclose a self-addressed, stamped (3c) envelope and we'll also send you free our bulletin, *Culling Poultry for Egg Production*.

Million Farms for Million Farmers

Continued from Page 9

Questioned as to whether organized labor in Australia was not against an immigration policy, Sir Joseph said that there was a profound misapprehension on that point. Labor did not want more people in the cities; there were far too many already for the size of the agricultural population. "Labor cannot be hostile," he declared. "I do not suggest immigration to the cities, but immigration to the land. The more wealth the farmer produces the more scope there is for secondary industries and, therefore, the more opportunity for the employment of labor."

Cost of settlement, if the Million Farms policy is carried out, according to Sir Joseph, should not vary more than from 150 dollars to 250 dollars per man. The scheme naturally would take years to work out, but unless there is some kind of a scheme or policy, in his view, the country will drift along as it has been doing, and the farmers when they arrive in a haphazard way will be left to fend for themselves.

Under the former immigration arrangements the states of the Commonwealth looked after their own immigration but a departure has now been made and the Commonwealth has decided to assist the States—who are also to receive financial aid from Great Britain—on the clear understanding that immigration is to be based entirely on direct settlement on the land and not in the cities. This achievement is directly the outcome of the Million Farms' campaign, and a tribute to a remarkable propaganda that has aroused

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a whole people scattered widely over an all but empty continent.

Screenings for Horse Feed

In view of the present great interest in grain cleaners it is worth while reprinting from the last Brandon Experimental Farm report, Mr. McKillican's experience with standard cleaned screenings as a horse feed.

"No feeding experiments have been conducted with horses in 1920 (the year of the report), but it may be of interest to recount the successful use of re-cleaned screenings as horse feed. During the period of extremely high prices for oats, the feeding of horses was very expensive. As these screenings had been obtained in considerable quantities for other stock, they were tried as horse feed as well. As the ground screenings are heavy, rich and pasty they are always best for horses and cattle when mixed with bran. This mixture has been used to replace part of the oats fed to the horses with great success.

"Different proportions have been used at different times and just what is best has not been definitely determined, but either equal parts of all three or four parts of oats to three parts bran to three parts screenings may be safely recommended as safe feeds; these proportions are by weight. The farm horses have been fed on these mixtures for practically all the time for over two years. There have been no digestive troubles of any kind among the horses in that time, and so far as we can tell in comparing with results before screenings were used the horses seem to keep in better condition on the same amount of feed now than they did before. We would not return to a pure oat ration again unless oats became much cheaper than the other feeds."

Comparable to Country Market

The advantages of the co-operative methods of livestock marketing as compared with the haphazard manner adopted by many Saskatchewan farmers in selling their livestock are pointed out by W. Waldron, assistant commissioner of the Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Waldron, states that while the prairie farmer may be a good judge of livestock, yet when he resides hundreds of miles from a market it is impossible that he should be as good a judge of prices and current values as the commission agent or buyers from the packers.

"The packers' representative," says Mr. Waldron, "is constantly on the market, in fact his living depends upon his judgment in buying, and the dressing percentage of his purchases. He is of course kept constantly in touch with results by the house he buys for."

"In England, where the weekly country cattle market is an old-time institution, the farmer can see his own stock sold on the yards, and as often as not he has a reserve price placed upon them. He also becomes thoroughly conversant with values. Over there they have their cattle 'dealers' who hardly come under the same category as the 'drover.' Many of these dealers have become wealthy in following the markets and buying and selling cattle, and from experience they know just which markets will absorb certain cattle or sheep to the best advantage.

"Here, we have no country market, but we have a substitute and a very good one. I refer to the co-operative method of livestock marketing. Many associations have already been formed in Western Canada for the purpose of shipping the livestock of the members by car-load lots, and the service is giving satisfaction, but we would like to see it adopted generally, and the services of the Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture are always available for any group of farmers who desire to have the co-operative shipping method explained to them.

"Unfortunately the line of least resistance is too often followed, and the

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Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

itinerant buyer offers an easy means whereby cattle or hogs can be sold. For instance, at a certain place in Saskatchewan, a week or so ago, an industrious drover, anxious to secure the business that is being carried on at that point by the local co-operative shipping association, went to the extent of offering one of the officials of the association \$200 for certain cattle, and the official himself thought it was a satisfactory price and even better than he would realize if he shipped through his own association. To make a long story short, however, he was finally persuaded not to desert his own local and was later rewarded by receiving \$217 through the co-operative shipment."

Fall Poultry Marketing Prospects

American farm papers reviewing the fall poultry market all seem to have the blues. There has been a tremendous increase in farm poultry all through the republic, with the result that the receipts at five principal markets in the first 36 weeks of the year was 22 per cent. higher than last year, and 9.7 per cent. higher than 1919, the year of highest receipts to date. The heavy marketing has been accomplished in spite of a car shortage of unprecedented acuteness, and other difficulties occasioned by the railroad strike. These conditions are slowly righting themselves and it is feared that under favorable transportation facilities, by the time the fall rush comes, during the six weeks preceding Xmas, prices will have dropped to a new low level. It is said that farmers are at present accepting ten cents at Minnesota points, and that buyers at Chicago are openly boasting that they will be able to buy chicken for 14 cents laid down before the season is over. As a result of these expectations American farmers are being advised to sell as early as possible.

Canadian Trade Perplexed

What is the situation in Western Canada? Reports are in fairly general agreement that western farmers have enlarged their flocks considerably, and there should be a heavy run on the markets, but this expectation is not materializing. One large buyer states that in previous years his firm was always able to buy car loads of poultry in the Mennonite districts of Manitoba, and that no one has any idea of the actual number of these people, who are great poultry raisers, that have left the country within the last year. In the same districts it would be impossible at the present time to scrape together one car load. Either the Mennonites took their birds with them to Mexico or elsewhere, or else they were scattered by sale through various channels in the spring of the year.

On the other hand, the high poultry population estimate may not be so far out. The weather during the last four weeks has been exceptionally favorable. Farmers may be utilizing every minute of this dry, frost-free weather to prosecute field work delayed by rain early in September. A sudden turn in the weather might bring in the deluge which some estimators anticipate. As things stand no one can safely predict what the run will be in Western Canada.

Comparison of Prices

Compared with last year prices are disappointingly low, but compared with prices on other markets at the present time they do not look so unfavorable. Spring chickens are selling today (October 11) in New York at 20 cents per pound, live weight. Out of that the shipper must pay six cents duty as against a duty of one cent last year. The cost of transportation to that centre is three cents per pound. Other charges must be made such as shrinkage, commission, and the cost of an attendant with each car. Clearly New York does not afford an outlet for western chickens at the scale of prices now paid.

"Domestic consumption will not begin to take care of the supply in normal years," says H. C. Kersten, of the Crescent Creamery Co. "Particularly is this true of turkeys. The average family in Winnipeg buys less than two turkeys a year. Winnipeg can just take care of the seconds which come in from

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"Last year Canadian money was at a serious discount; we were able to buy in Winnipeg at prices very close to those at which we sold in Chicago and Minneapolis, making our profit out of the exchange. This year Canadian money is at par and there will be a bigger apparent spread between Canadian and American prices on that account."

In view of these developments signifying the small reliance which can be placed upon the American market as an outlet for Canadian poultry, his company has completed arrangements for a shipment of frozen poultry to England. This is a new departure and its results will be watched with interest.

Buying Feeder Cattle

The experienced cattle feeder who has followed the practice of fattening cattle for market in winter for a number of years does not need to be told that much care should be exercised in the purchase of his feeder cattle. He usually knows all too well that whether he will make a profit or not on his feeding operations will depend very largely on how successful or how "lucky" he is in making "a good buy."

The beginner or the inexperienced feeder is likely, however, to give especial attention to the feeds and care he is to give his cattle and neglect to take sufficient precaution in the purchase of the cattle. The fattening of cattle that are purchased immediately before being put on feed is always a more or less speculative enterprise because the profit resulting from it must come partly, if not almost entirely, from the margin secured in selling price per pound over cost price.

It has often been said that the best method of securing feeder cattle is to grow them on your own farm. This may be true of a good many farms of sufficient size and upon which there is a good deal of land suitable to pasturage only, but it will not apply to the smaller farm, all of which is suitable to the growing of good yields of grain and other cultivated crops. It stands to reason that the most successful method of management on such a farm ought to be to devote the entire acreage to crops that will produce more feed per acre than do pasture grasses, and then buy the animals to be fed from localities where they can be grown to a fattening age more cheaply.

Precautions in Buying

In buying feeder cattle on a large market experienced cattle feeders will often profit by buying cattle of mediocre type and quality because in a thin condition such cattle are a drug on the market, while when they are fat they often command more attention and will show a big margin.

The beginner, however, will be safest by buying cattle of good beef type, showing good beef breeding and good quality. Then the only necessary precautions are to pick cattle thin enough so that one will not be in competition with the packer; take care that no "common ones" are included in the bunch; make sure that the price paid is not "above the market;" make sure that the price is based on the "amount of fill" the cattle show when they are weighed and see to it that every one of them has a clean, healthy, thrifty appearance.

If yearling or two-year-old cattle are fed, it will pay to get dehorned cattle if possible. If calves are to be fed for baby beef, it is not so important that they be dehorned. One has a big advantage to start with, however, if the bull calves have been castrated when young, because the operation of castrating a calf that is six months old or over will cause him to fail to show much if any gain for three weeks to a month following castration.—W. H. Peters, in the St. Paul Farmer.

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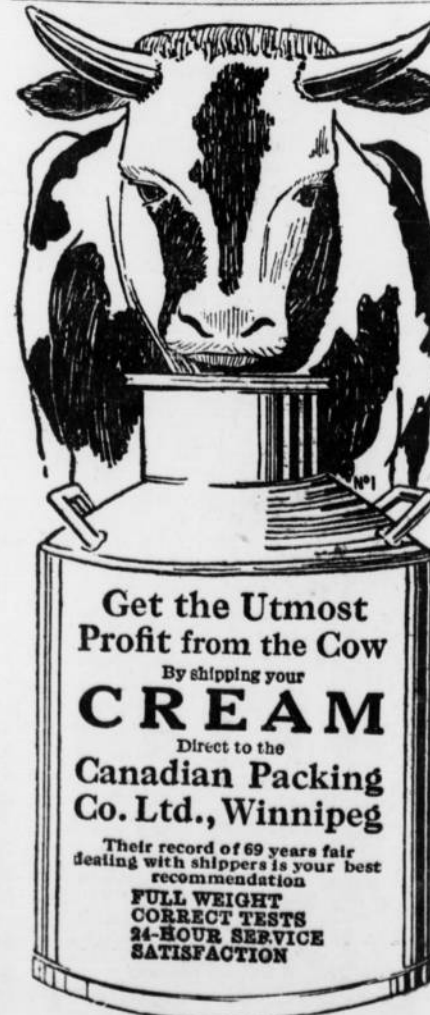
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The Countrywoman

First Woman U.S. Senator

CANADIAN women have been interested in the discussion of the possibility of the appointment of women to the Canadian Senate, and the opening of the House of Lords to women. Now we are told that the United States is to have its first woman senator. Mrs. W. H. Felton, of Cartersville, Georgia, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Senator Thomas Watson. It is understood that this appointment was offered to Mrs. Watson, widow of the late Senator Watson, but that she declined it on account of ill-health and an aversion to public station.

The new woman senator is 87 years of age. She has long been active in Georgia politics. Many years before women were granted the right of suffrage, Mrs. Felton managed her husband's campaign, during the years he was a member of the Congress. She was a friend of the late Senator Watson.

Mrs. Felton has announced her acceptance of the nomination, but whether she will actually have an opportunity to qualify and serve as a member of the Senate is doubtful as the candidate for that seat will be elected before the Senate meets in December. At the same time Governor Harwick has announced his candidacy to succeed Senator Watson, and the primary will be conducted in October.

The "Big Interests" Help

Even though farm women have no particular affection for the "big interests," it will be gratifying for them to know how large factories are actually giving homemakers some help. The business managers of big firms continually try to increase the output of their establishments and have adopted several ways of doing so. After perfecting many phases of management they commenced watching their employees at work. It was found by observation and by taking hundreds of photos, that in many cases there was much waste of energy, so important steps were taken to remedy the matter. When the factory workers did not need to stand at their jobs they were given chairs; clumsy, poorly designed tools, were replaced by others which were light and properly constructed; instead of being placed in awkward positions the equipment was arranged so that there were no waste motions or energy; while in former times the employees worked for long stretches without a break, the daily program called for regular rest periods. The results of this new regime positively astounded them, for in most cases they had no idea how much benefit could be derived from the reforms. In one carburetor factory the output was actually increased nine-fold. Such returns were undoubtedly an adequate reward for making the experiment.

When the results of several investigations were made known, the knowledge was applied to the problems of the home. Thus large companies have actually aided homemakers.

There is no busier place than the modern farm home with its long hours and many branches of work, but there is no doubt that some labor could be reduced if women analyzed the situation thoroughly. Many mothers stand while peeling potatoes because they think it is a sign of laziness to sit down. Such is an absolutely wrong idea, for anything that ekes out the energy of a homemaker is worth while doing. Household equipment has often been selected with insufficient care,

resulting in a smaller output than is possible with properly constructed tools. In building houses and placing equipment little attention has been given to eliminating unnecessary steps and waste motions. This, in many cases, is the fault of us women, because we have not realized how much energy we use up by failing to employ business methods in the home. Too often, homemakers labor for a whole day, barely allowing themselves a breathing space. The results of factory investigations show very plainly that a person does more work and better work when she has regular rest periods of even five minutes in length.

Gradually we are awaking to the fact that we can in a large measure work out our own salvation. Let us reap benefit from the findings of the "big interests" by using up-to-date methods in performing the ordinary tasks of the home.

Australian Farm Women Meet

This week's mail brings a copy of The Farmers' Advocate, the official organ of the Victorian Farmers' Union, published at Melbourne, Australia, containing the report of the fourth annual convention of the Women's Section of the V.F.U., organized in 1918. The Women's Section has shown great progress, and there now are 167 branches or locals as we would term them. During the year the district council meetings which appear to resemble our district conventions have been a means of inspiration to the members and have proved to be very successful.

The lines of work carried on are very similar to that of the organized farm women of the Canadian prairie provinces. The branches have worked to secure a greater number of public health nurses in the outlying districts, and when these nurses have been secured have welcomed them and given them support in their work. Club rooms have been established in connection with some of the branches, and the women have expressed themselves of the opinion that they are a valuable means of keeping the branch together.

Many educational requirements have been attended to and interviews have been held during the year with members of parliament and the minister of education. As a result new schools and new equipment for schools have been obtained. Cellar and cupboards for children's lunches during the hot weather have been provided. The resolutions covering phases of education at this year's convention were: That the school age be not raised above 14 years, and that domestic science be taught in the rural schools.

During the year the commissioner of police was approached and with the request that the staff of women police be increased and given power for the supervision of young girls and women in the cities, suburbs and larger towns. Other women's organizations took this matter up and additional policewomen have been promised.

Demonstrations were given by the Department of Agriculture's expert in fruit preserving and pulping, and the members found them very helpful.

Charities were assisted by branch social efforts and contributions of old linen suitable for hospital requirements were made. Branches arranged exhibits at agricultural shows in some districts, giving fine exhibitions of women's work.

The resolutions passed on the subject of health favored among other things: The segregation of the feeble minded, endeavors for more nursing centres, the discouraging of public lecturing on sex problems to girls and substituting in their place talks from mothers, and medical examination in country schools.

The convention also asked that an effort be made to secure the right class of women from overseas for domestic work. Also, in view of the fact that large numbers of settlers of small means were going on the land, that architecture be discussed to try and frame plans for small cottages to give the greatest comfort and convenience for the smallest expenditure of money.

A number of resolutions dealt with railway accommodation which does not seem to be very satisfactory at the present time. The women also asked that the law be amended so that women may be elected to serve on the municipal council.

Dress Them Prettily

This is the time when people have to hurry up to get their winter clothes. Some lucky people have them already, but those who waited until after threshing are now busily studying the catalogues.

The older children generally choose for themselves, but an observant woman could hardly help noticing that the younger children on farms are generally dressed in ugly clothes! There seems to be an idea prevalent that coarse, dark garments show the dirt less. As a six-year-old said to me recently: "Mother likes dark clothes best because they don't look dirty so soon." That may be so; still the dirt is there! If the dirt be there, don't you think it much better that it should show and get a chance to be washed off?

Little children can be dressed so prettily. Why not give them a taste for good things when they are young? I have never found that pretty things are dearer in the end. They may appear so at the beginning. Girls especially will take a great deal more care of their clothes when they are pretty. Any woman can prove this. Give your little girls bright colored things and you will soon observe a difference. Even in the matter of stockings, try them with pink or blue or red, and you will see that they will be willing to darn them themselves and to do the job well! Black or dark clothes are harder on the eyes when it comes to mending too.

When our little girls run around the farms I don't see why they cannot do so in pretty colors—their own flowers amongst the flowers! In Italy, even the peasants are noted for their picturesque rags! This is certainly true, for I have seen them sitting on the church steps in Rome, looking like angels that any artist would love to paint. Dull colors are depressing, so I advocate dressing the children prettily, even on the farms.

—Mrs. Nestor Noel



A group of happy looking New Canadian children at Meadowdale School, near Canora, Sask.

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Continued from Page 7

Bank System. The Federal Reserve Bank System furnishes an inexhaustible flow of credit to the deserving business man. If his credit is good and his resources adequate he can borrow all the money he needs from his local bank. The local bank may only have a capital of \$25,000, and it may have ten customers each good for that amount of money and each one desiring that amount. It can without difficulty discount all the marketable paper offered, no matter how slender its reserves may be, because it can at once re-discount that paper at the nearest Federal Reserve Bank. The Federal Reserve Bank, with three billion dollars in gold and the credit of the government behind it, can and does promptly rediscount for member banks all marketable paper. It does not lend money on mortgages, but looks to the credit of the merchant or manufacturer whose note is presented for re-discount. It can take up these notes with the national currency which it is practically authorized to issue. The merchant buying a stock of goods gets the money from his local bank which has no difficulty in re-discounting it with the Federal Reserve Bank. At the end of three or four months the stock of goods has been disposed of, the honest merchant pays off his note and the local bank redeems it from the Federal Reserve Bank. The Federal Reserve Bank has been protected from loss, not only by the merchant's note but by the liability of the local bank which has endorsed the note in order to effect the re-discount.

Need Longer Terms

So far so good. Much the same operation goes on in Canada no doubt where the local bank instead of being a unit is a branch of some big chartered bank, but the Federal Reserve Bank System as a rule only handles short time maturities. It re-discounts paper falling due in thirty, sixty and ninety days. There is a provision in the case of cattle men for six months' credit, but generally speaking it deals only in ninety-day papers. Now the merchant, broker or manufacturer can usually make his turnover in this limited time; at any rate by paying something on account and renewing he can get through alright in six months. It is different with the farmer who often requires twelve or eighteen months to make his turnover. You have all spring wheat in Western Canada, but the bulk of the American wheat is sown in the fall of the year. That winter wheat may not come on the market for a year after it is sown, and there may be many good reasons why the farmer should not dispose of it for eighteen months. The cattle grower requires two, three and four years to make his turnover, and a ninety-day accommodation is of no more value to him than a loan for ninety minutes. The Federal Reserve Banking System, with all its excellent qualities, does not come to the relief of the farmer and the rancher as it comes to the relief of the merchant and manufacturer.

Definite Plans Preparing

How then is this necessary system of rural credits to be created? The Federal Land Banks, created by the Federal Farm Loan Act, lend the farmer money for twenty years on his mortgage, and the Federal Reserve Bank helps him out for ninety days on his note, but the one is as useless as the other to the every-day man engaged in agricultural pursuits who wants the banking accommodation extended to other business men, but wants it for one, two or three years instead of for one, two or three months. The bloc has been hard at work at the problem, and several bills are now before Congress. One is fathered by Senator Capper, the leader of the Farm Bloc, another by Senator Norbeck, of South Dakota, a third by Senator Simmons, of North Carolina, and a fourth by the Joint Commission of Congress appointed to make and which indeed has made a most illuminating report upon the prevailing depression in agriculture. The commission's bill authorizes the twelve regional land banks created under the Federal Farm Loan Act to discount for

Mutual Life Surplus

Policyholders in the Mutual Life of Canada have an ever-growing annual surplus, thanks to sound investments, a low mortality rate and economical management. The surplus earnings of the Company increased last year to \$46.47 per \$1,000 of assets, amounting to a total of \$2,243,038.

The proportion of total income required for operating expenses last year was only 18.60%, so that profit-participating policyholders after all the claims were paid, benefited by substantial reduction in the cost of their insurance.

It pays to be a Mutualist.

The MUTUAL LIFE of Canada
 WATERLOO, ONTARIO

146

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.

Why the Extra Dollar Means More

Did it ever occur to you that the extra five or ten-dollar bill you get, and on which you hadn't counted, means more to you than the same amount of money taken in as ordinary income? The reason is this:

The money that you get in the ordinary way from month to month or from season to season is reckoned on, and plans for the spending of it are made before it is actually received. Even though it covers the things you must have, it falls short of providing for many little luxuries you want.

That is why the extra money you hadn't counted on means so much more. It is clear profit. It buys luxuries you wanted but didn't hope to get. The spending of it brings real happiness, not only in the getting of what you want but from the knowledge that through this spending you didn't have to stint yourself on something else.

Others Get It—Opportunities Surround You

Every year hundreds of Guide readers earn this extra income by acting as our Local Representatives. Boys and girls and men and women in all parts of Western Canada find that The Guide's unique plan for Local Representatives makes it easy for them to secure this additional income. The amount each one earns depends only on the amount of spare time that can be given to this work. Some are satisfied with a few dollars, others make hundreds.

The same opportunity awaits you. In a circle of four miles from your home there awaits for you a profit of many dollars if you will but take it. The next two miles outside this more than doubles this profit. That shows how fast it grows.

Seize this opportunity today. A business training, secured at no cost and, indeed, at great profit to yourself, is open to you. Our established plan of co-operation with our Local Representatives assures you success. Write for it today—NOW—before you put this offer aside. Simply say, "I want to be your Local Representative for my district." It costs you nothing and may bring you big returns.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Dept. 2242

Winnipeg, Man.

any national bank, State bank, trust company, incorporated livestock loan company or savings institution the paper of farmers and cattle men maturing from six months to three years after date and to make loans direct to the farmers' co-operative societies upon warehouse receipts as collateral. It is perhaps unnecessary to summarize the other measures because I am informed by Senator Capper, the leader of the bloc, that a new bill is being drafted which will supplant all the others and be pressed for passage at the December session. In the meantime the Farm Bloc has secured a year's extension of the life of the War Finance Corporation which has five hundred million dollars at its disposal and can raise a billion more by the issue and sale of bonds if necessary.

War Finance Corporation

The War Finance Corporation is a corporation all of whose capital stock is owned by the United States Government. It is under the direction of Eugene Meyer, Jr., one of the great financiers of the world, and a member of the great international banking house of Lazare Brothers. The salary the government pays him is a bagatelle, but he has thrown himself into the work with unbounded enthusiasm. The corporation does not lend direct to the individual farmer, but re-discounts his note when presented by the local bank. It also finances farmers' co-operative organizations and farmers' export agencies. It has already advanced to banks and other financial institutions, to livestock loan companies and to farmers' co-operative organizations for agricultural and livestock purposes \$363,786,086. It has also advanced for agricultural and livestock export purposes \$417,160,342. It would do a great deal more business if the local banks offered more farm paper for re-discount. Many of these banks, however, prefer to lend their own money to the farmer at 10 per cent. If they took his note for eight per cent, and got the money from the War Finance Corporation they would only make two per cent. on the transaction.

Tariff May Not Help Farmers

Coming back to the tariff it is by no means certain that the farmers of the United States will be reconciled to the high duties on manufactured products by the duties given them on agricultural products. The duty on wheat for example can only benefit at the most the farmers of two or three states where spring hard wheat is grown. The duty on wool will benefit large flock masters like Senator Gooding, of Idaho, and Senator Bursum, of New Mexico, but the farmer raising a few sheep will be taxed for the clothing of



Mustapha Kemal Pasha

the Turkish Nationalist leader, who expelled the Greeks from Asia Minor and seeks to re-establish the Turkish empire on European soil. Kemal Pasha is said to be a Levantine Jew, with blue eyes and reddish hair, and a native of Smyrna, the city he destroyed. He first came to the front in the Italian campaign in Tripoli, ten years ago, but did not show much ability. His military skill was revealed in the Gallipoli campaign in 1915. He is not to be confused with Kiamil Pasha, Grand Vizier of the deposed Sultan, Abdul Hamid, who died in 1913, but may be of the same family.

Free Trial First

Then Only \$1.00 DOWN

THIS wonderful new Edison Diamond Amberola—Mr. Edison's great new phonograph with the new Diamond Stylus Reproducer, and 12 brand new Blue Amberol Indestructible Four-Minute Records sent to you on absolutely free trial. Entertain your friends. Try it first and convince yourself of the superiority of Mr. Edison's great masterpiece. Send the coupon today—now!

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If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument after the free trial, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance for the complete outfit in small monthly payments. (See terms in coupon below.) Send no money. Send coupon now and take advantage of big price reduction. Seize this opportunity.

Complete Stock of Foreign Records: Polish, Swedish, Norwegian, French, Bohemian, Finnish, Russian, German, Hungarian

Easy Payments

Think of it! A \$1.00 payment and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful outfit. The finest and best that money can buy. Just fill out the coupon and send it in. No money down, no C. O. D. You pay us nothing on the instrument or records unless you decide to keep the outfit.

Order From This Coupon

We do not want to ship an outfit to a person who cannot afford to at least pay on easy payments (and when you get a free trial it must be understood that you can afford to keep it). Yet, no one is under any obligations to keep an outfit if it is not entirely satisfactory. If it is not what you want, return it at our expense; you, not we, must judge what the Edison Phonograph means to you and we accept your decision cheerfully. Act now.

No obligation to buy in sending this coupon—Just an Application for Free Trial

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors

311 King St., East, Toronto, Ontario — Dept. P 317 — 62 Albert St., Winnipeg, Man. — U. S. Office: 19th & Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Babson—As per your offer, I should like to hear Mr. Edison's wonderful new style phonograph in my own home on free trial. If I decide to keep the outfit, I will have the privilege of the rock-bottom price of \$63.00 direct from you on your special terms. I merely agree to take the outfit promptly from the depot, pay the small express or freight charges, and if I do not find it thoroughly satisfactory I reserve the right to return the outfit at once at your expense. Otherwise, I will send the first payment of \$1.00 within 48 hours after the free trial, or as soon as possible, in no case exceeding one week, and will make the monthly payments thereafter of \$5.00 for 12 months, and \$2.00 for the 13th month. Complete price with 12 records, \$63.00. The outfit is to remain your property until the last payment has been made. (This offer is not open to anyone under 21 years of age. If you are under 21, ask your father, mother or guardian to fill in and sign this coupon for you.)

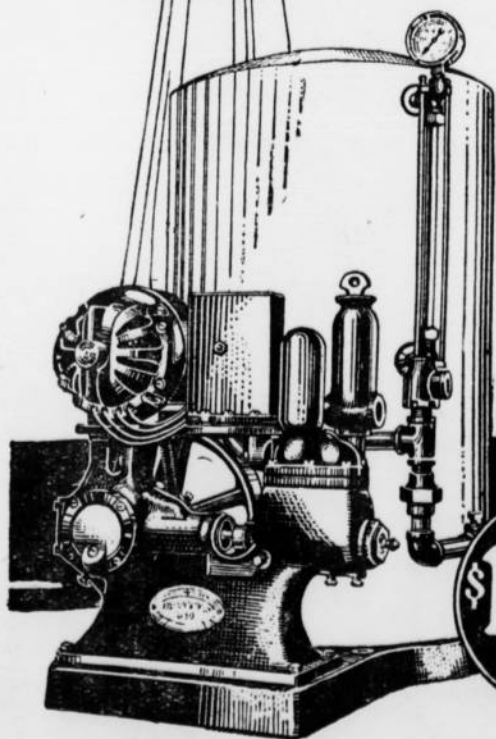
Name.....Address or R. F. D. No.....
City.....Prov.....Shipping Point.....
Ship by.....Express. Occupation.....Age.....
Married or single.....If steadily employed at a salary please state.....
How long a resident in your neighborhood and your vicinity.....If there is any possibility of changing your address during the year, what will be your next address.....
(Please give names of three references)
Name.....Address.....Business or Occupation.....
Name.....Address.....Business or Occupation.....
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The Farmers' Bargain Counter — Guide Classified Ads.

Fresh RUNNING WATER

Where You Need It -- When You Need It --

2¢ a day



It costs you but 2 cents a day for water in any part of the farm buildings when you install a Fairbanks-Morse Automatic Home Water Plant.

Why stick to the old pump? Why carry water, when you can have city conveniences like these on your farm? The Fairbanks-Morse Home Water Plant is only 35 inches high and occupies floor space 2 feet by 33 inches. It is automatic, noiseless, self-lubricated and operates off any electric light socket.

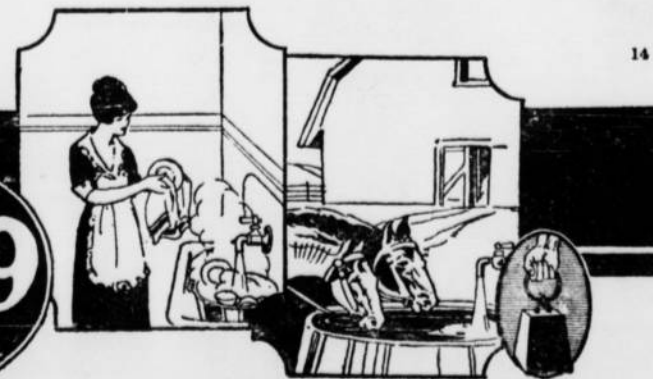
The insurance it offers against fire alone, makes it a sound investment.

Ask your dealer or the nearest Fairbanks-Morse branch about this plant.

Fairbanks-Morse "Z" Engines are used by over 300,000 farmers. Fairbanks-Morse Type "F" Lighting Plant brings city conveniences to the country home.

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Containing the following useful articles: One Vamping Chart (with this Chart you can learn to play the piano or organ in two hours); One Combination Game Sheet; One Box Crayons; One Package Ink Powder; One Pencil Sharpener; One Compass; One Bird Warbler; Three Blotters; Four Lead Pencils; One Eraser; One Memo Pad (40 pages); One Ruler; One Movie Glasses; One Pocket Book; One Pencil Box; One Pen Holder; and Two Pen Nibs.

This School Set is given absolutely free for selling just \$3.00 worth of our beautiful, fast-selling Christmas, New Year and other seasonal cards and folders. They go like hot cakes in an hour. The School Set is packed in a strong box and mailed to your door all charges prepaid. Start Now to win this Prize. WE TRUST YOU.

THE BEST PREMIUM CO.
DEPT. 1 TORONTO

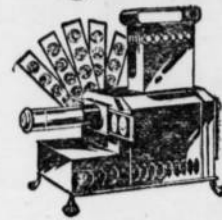
himself and family far more than the increased price he gets for his wool. The duties on vegetable oils will drive these oils to Europe to be manufactured into lard, margarine and other products which compete with animal lard and other American exports. The tariff on young cattle simply deprives the American grazer of stockers and feeders which he formerly imported at a profit from Canada. The prevailing low prices for agricultural products must convince a great many intelligent farmers that a tariff duty can serve no purpose upon a product of which they produce an exportable surplus. No one yet has been crazy enough to suggest that the Southern planter could be benefited by a tariff duty on short staple cotton.

The general feeling in the United States toward Canada is friendly and neighborly. If there be a spiteful minority it is the people along the border. It so happens that these border states are Republican, and hence we find a duty on potatoes for Maine, a duty on cream and butter for Vermont,

a duty on hard wheat for North Dakota and so on. Some of these states have a small population but every state is equal in the Senate. Thus it would be easy to name five western states with an aggregate population under the million mark, which have the same power in the Senate as New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, with an aggregate population of nearly thirty-three million. The Democratic Party may not be a much lower tariff party than the Republican, but if returned to power they would probably make food tax free for the great consuming population without much regard to complaints from a few border states which would vote against them in any event.

The permanent tariff bill is not popular, but it may not get squarely before the people as a commanding issue in November. It is not likely to live much longer than the Payne-Aldrich Bill, which was passed in 1909, and replaced by the more liberal Underwood Law in 1913.

Magic Lantern, FREE



Did you ever give a Magic Lantern Show, charging a cent for admission? All you need is a sheet and this Real Magic Lantern outfit. It is all ready to operate when we send it to you, with all charges paid, and a full set of beautiful colored slides. Our Magic Lantern outfits are famous from coast to coast. Owing to their popularity in past years we have made them easier than ever to win. All you need to sell is \$5.00 worth of our beautiful, fast-selling Christmas, New Year and other seasonal cards and folders—which cost but 10 cents a package—a few hours will do it. Write at once.

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TORONTO

Live farmers buy, sell and exchange through Guide Classified advts.



Big Prize Contest For Boys and Girls

\$500.00 in Prizes Given Free—185 of Them
Send \$1.00 for one year's subscription to The Guide (new or renewal), your own or anyone else's, and you will receive by return mail a big Doo Dad Book, with pages and pages of stories and pictures of these fun-loving little adventures. With the book we send you a list of all the prizes, showing their great value, and a Contest Sheet to be colored and returned. Without any further cost to you this contest sheet is entered in this contest where you have a chance to win one of the big prizes—one chance for every entry. You can have as many entries as you wish—one for each subscription you send in—but each contestant can win only one of the big prizes. The Contest closes December 15th, 1922. The prizes will be awarded within two weeks after the closing. This is the best time of the year to get subscriptions, as most people subscribe or renew in the fall, so do not delay but get busy now. You may be one of the lucky ones.

The Dooville Blacksmith

Under the spreading branches of a chestnut tree stands the village smithy. What a wonderful fellow old Doc Sawbones is. He is the owner of the Dooville Laundry and the Donut Factory, the manager of the Pie Shop and the President of the Bank. In Dooville, as elsewhere, plowshares must be sharpened and horses must be shod, and, of course, there must be a blacksmith shop and, of course, no one could really run a blacksmith shop but old Doc Sawbones. See him at the forge with sweat streaming from his brow, and the sparks flying as he stirs the fire with the horse shoe he is trying to heat. What a lot of Doo Dads Doc has helping him! Sleepy Sam is supposed to be working the bellows—but the lazy rascal has gone to sleep and the fire is cooling off—Doc Sawbones is very angry. And there is old Man Grouch at the anvil under the tree with a big, big hammer in his hands. I don't remember ever having seen him at work

before. As he swung his big hammer over his shoulder, Poly was quite sure it was going to hit him. Naturally he dodged to get out of the way of the hammer, and the red hot horse shoe left a great burnt place on Poly's trousers. Poly isn't trying to pet the great plow horse. He has simply jumped to get away from the burny place behind—and the horse is frightened and will probably upset the horseshoer before he has finished. Too bad! Too bad! Look at that poor old horse the farmer is leading. He is so old that the little Doo Dad has to keep pushing to help him along—surely he should be pensioned. What a time poor old Nicholas Nutt is having—and how wickedly that mule kicks. It looks as if Nicholas had the two shoes nailed on but not fastened securely and now old Doc Sawbones will have to get his kit and patch Nicholas up with plasters and arnica.

Pig Club Boys in Winnipeg

During the week October 9-14, fifty-five boys picked from the provincial boys' and girls' pig clubs spent the week in Winnipeg to see final judging in ear-load lots of the animals they had fed since spring, and to take in other sights of interest in Manitoba's capital.

The swine-raising competition is conducted by the Dominion Livestock Branch and the Provincial Extension Service co-operating. Each club consists of upwards of ten boys each feeding two or three pigs. In the fall of the year individual entries compete against each other at a local show, after which ear lots made up from the most successful clubs are taken to Winnipeg where they compete club against club. The winners this year were in the following order: 1, Kenton and Lenore; 2, Grandview; 3, Roland; 4, Oak Lake; 5, Decker and Isabella; 6, Selkirk; 7, Kenville; 8, Carroll. After the judging the hogs were auctioned off bringing from \$12.75 to \$10.50 per cwt.

During the whole of their stay in Winnipeg, the boys were the guests of the Manitoba Agricultural College. Gymnasium, athletic grounds, stock-judging pavilion and the spacious college dining-room, all gave the boys an opportunity to display their prowess, each in his own way. On the Tuesday, a trip was planned, taking in Eaton's store, the Union Bank head office, a banquet as guests of the Winnipeg Free Press, and a theatre party as guests of the Bankers' Association.

Wednesday was probably the most important day as on this day the boys were initiated to the mysteries of the stock yards, saw their hogs judged and finally sold. All through this day they were the guests of the United Grain Growers Limited. From the livestock department they went to the grain exchange, went through the offices of the company, were driven through the city, inspected the plant of The Grain Growers' Guide and Public Press, and finished the day with a banquet at the St. Charles Hotel, at which Premier Bracken and Hon. F. M. Black spoke briefly.

Thursday gave them a chance to see a modern packing plant in operation. The bacon qualities of some of their own animals on the hooks were demonstrated. From here they went to the C.P.R. shops and ate supper as the guests of the Y.M.C.A. Friday was almost entirely devoted to sports. Saturday saw them on the way home, tired, happy, and filled with a new appreciation of the marketing end of the livestock industry.

Automobile License Fees

The Motor Vehicle Act came into force on February 26, 1908, and provided for a license fee on all motor vehicles used in Manitoba of \$5.00 a year. The fee was raised to \$10 in 1915, and in 1921, the act was amended so that a license of \$12 was imposed on all automobiles of 20 horsepower or less, with an additional 50 cents for each horsepower over 20.

The amounts received by the provincial treasurer from the municipal commissioner from this source since the passing of the act are as follows:

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1908.....	\$ 1,900.00	1915.....	\$ 90,000.00
1909.....	3,000.00	1916.....	137,699.00
1910.....	9,105.00	1917.....	194,697.00
1911.....	14,500.00	1918.....	260,046.73
1912.....	20,000.00	1919.....	328,176.10
1913.....	35,000.00	1920.....	407,469.00
1914.....	40,000.00	1921.....	538,678.46

German importers have arranged for 100,000 tons of frozen beef and 100,000 tons of Argentine cattle on the hoof. Pay will be in machinery and other things Germany can spare.

Picking Investments

We noticed the other day where The Standard Oil Company of California is declaring a dividend of 100 per cent. That's pretty good returns on any man's money. But we have information of returns that leave even this far in the distance, in this case the man realized 3178 per cent. on his investment. In case you might be inclined to doubt our word, we will give you F. Rosekrans', of Edburg, Alta., own version of it.

"I sold birds (Buff Orpingtons) for over \$100. Thanks to The Guide ad. (ad. cost him \$3.05) for my success as I could have sold more birds if I had had them."



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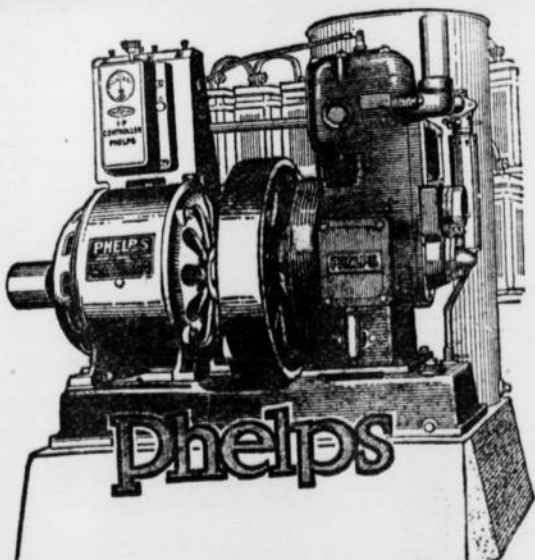
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WINNIPEG - CANADA



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THE LISTER-PHELPS

1000 and 1500-Watts Capacity

Here is a light and power plant which places within your means the pleasure of electric light and power for every electric household appliance you could use. It has a guaranteed capacity of 50 and 75 lights without battery. Extremely simple and economical to operate. No switchboard—just a simple control box. A lever starts or stops engine, cutting out battery, and gives 3½ h.p. to power pulley. Let us give you complete information about this wonderful plant.

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R. A. LISTER & CO. (Canada) LIMITED

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UNLESS you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting Aspirin at all



Accept only an "unbroken package" of "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin," which contains directions and dose worked out by physicians during 22 years and proved safe by millions for

Colds	Headache	Rheumatism
Toothache	Neuralgia	Neuritis
Earache	Lumbago	Pain, Pain

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets—Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists. Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Mono-aceticacidester of Salicylicacid. While it is well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

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Solicit Your Consignments Prompt, Reliable Work
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Advances given on bill of lading. Prompt settlements on instructions to sell. Grading carefully watched. Correspondence invited.

Ship Us a Trial Car

References: Royal Bank of Canada.

303 Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG

Phone A4967

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



Having Time to Play

Too many men are toiling without a bit of play, with tempers slowly spoiling and whiskers fading grey. Some work with flattened noses pressed down upon the stone, and mutter, "Holy Moses, my time is not my own! I crave a bit of freedom, a cool, refreshing hour, some leisure days—I need 'em, to build my failing power! The boss is cold and craving, a dozen kids have I, so I must keep on slaving, most likely till I die!" And other men with dollars and properties galore, are sweating in their collars until their necks are sore; they find no time for playing, they have to run the mills responsible for paying a thousand daily bills. "My lot is sore and grievous!" such mortals often cry. "Ah, riches, you deceive us and swat us in the eye! You tie us down, you bind us, you strap us to our task; an early death will find us! Play—play is what we ask!" Now here am I, a fellow who's neither poor nor rich, I'm happy, hale and mellow, contented with my niche! I'm not a slave to labor, day in, day out each year; no man can wield a sabre that I am bound to fear! I have no mills demanding my undivided care, nor piles of cash outstanding in danger here and there. Most any time in season I can take off a day to tone up soul and reason with some good-natured play. Right now I'm going hunting, and Pete is going, too; of late we've both been grunting and feeling rather blue. The upper crust and lower will envy us today; they'll cry and slam the door, and wish they, too, could play!

For maximum of service consign your grain to The
Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants

James Richardson & Sons Ltd.

Established 1857

Liberal Advances. Prompt Settlements

Enquire through any Bank or Commercial Agency as to our Financial Standing

WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alberta.
Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., October 13, 1922.
WHEAT—Trade exceptionally heavy, with producer selling freely and demand sufficient to absorb all offerings and put market higher. Manitoba wheat worked in millions for deferred shipment, and a continuance of this will mean an advancing market. The effect of the tie up at eastern elevators may have some effect on values later as the grain is being bought faster than it can be shipped at the moment. Cash demand only fair, with No. 2 Northern trading at small discount under the top grade. October delivery wheat relatively strong with a possibility of a premium over the deferred months at a later date. Opinion sharply divided on future trend of values, and considerable investment buying in evidence around a dollar for May wheat.
OATS—Prices have gained 1-4 on futures and 2-4 on cash oats. There is a steady business passing, but volume not large owing to light stocks, all grades of cash oats in excellent demand, with several cents premium being paid over the October option.
BARLEY—Fairly heavy business being done with offerings heavy and buyers experiencing little difficulty in getting their requirements.
FLAX—Steady market with prices following Duluth closely. Crushers taking all offerings of cash flax at unchanged premiums.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
Oct. 9 to 14 inclusive	9	10	11	12	13	14	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Wheat—									
Oct. 96½	97½	98	99½	99½	102	98½	119½		
Nov. 97½	97½	98½	99½	99½	101½	98½	116		
Oats—									
Oct. 41	41½	41½	42½	42½	43½	42	41½		
Nov. 38½	39	39½	40½	40½	41½	39½	49		
Barley—									
Oct. 52	52½	52½	52½	53½	54½	52½	57		
Nov. 52½	52½	52½	52½	53½	54½	51½	54½		
Flax—									
Oct. 196	196½	199½	201	200	205½	197½	178		
Nov. 189½	190	192½	197½	195½	200½	191½	178½		
Rye—									
Oct. 67½	67½	68½	69	70½	72	67½	94		
Nov.		

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.13½ to \$1.20; No. 1 northern, \$1.11½ to \$1.18½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.09½ to \$1.17½; No. 2 northern, \$1.08½ to \$1.15½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.03½ to \$1.12½; No. 3 northern, \$1.02½ to \$1.11½. Montana No. 1 dark hard, \$1.11½ to \$1.16½; No. 1 hard, \$1.06½ to \$1.11½; Minnesota and South Dakota No. 1 dark hard, \$1.10½ to \$1.12½; No. 1 hard, \$1.05½ to \$1.08½. Durum—No. 1 amber, 98c to \$1.00; No. 1, 86c to 92c; No. 2 amber, 95c to 97c; No. 2, 85c to 90c; No. 3 amber, 93c to 95c; No. 3, 84c to 87c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 62½c to 63c; No. 3 yellow, 61½c to 62c; No. 2 mixed, 60½c to 62c; No. 3 mixed, 60c to 60½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 37½c to 39½c; No. 3 white, 36½c to 37½c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 58c to 60c; medium to good, 54c to 57c; lower grades, 48c to 53c. Rye—No. 2, 69½c to 70½c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.37.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for the week ending October 15:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 13,046; hogs, 1,494; sheep, 1,237. Last week: Cattle, 9,846; hogs, 1,515; sheep, 1,416.

The past week has seen a very heavy run of cattle, and under a very heavy decline in prices both East and South the market here worked considerably lower. The most noticeable decline is on butcher cattle, both steers and cows selling 50c per hundred lower, and big, plain, half-fat steers being almost impossible to sell at any price. Choice butcher heifers are selling about a quarter lower. Stockers and feeders that have sold under such a keen demand during the past four weeks also suffered a decline of from 25c to 35c per hundred this week. Top butcher steers are selling from 4½c to 5c, and butcher heifers from 3½c to 4½c. Best butcher cows are bringing from 2½c to 3½c. The demand for choice stocker heifers for breeding purposes has lessened this week, and these have dropped back to the old level of 2½c per pound after having sold at from 3c to 3½c for the past couple of weeks. A great many heavy calves are

coming forward, and these are selling at from 4c to 4½c if breedy and fleshy, while light-weight choice veal calves are selling as high as 5c to 5½c. Plain, thin calves are almost impossible to sell at prices ranging from 2½c to 3½c per pound. Springer cows are in good demand, and these are bringing from \$45 to \$70, depending on quality and indications of milk.

Hogs suffered a heavy decline this week, the packers bidding only 9½c on Tuesday, but none were sold at this price. Later in the week all hogs were cleaned up at 9½c per pound as the packers were determined not to pay more, and Toronto likewise dropped \$1.00 per hundred.

Choice lambs and sheep continue to sell strong with tops from 10c to 11c for lambs, and sheep selling from 4½c to 6½c per pound. Old, thin sheep are still selling slow at from 2½c to 3c per pound.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$4.50 to \$5.00
Good to choice steers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium to good steers	3.00 to 3.75
Common steers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice feeder steers	3.75 to 4.25
Common feeder steers	2.50 to 3.50
Choice stocker steers	3.00 to 3.50
Common stocker steers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher heifers	3.75 to 4.25
Fair to good heifers	3.00 to 3.50
Medium heifers	2.50 to 3.00
Choice stock heifers	2.00 to 2.50
Choice butcher cows	2.75 to 3.25
Fair to good cows	2.00 to 2.50
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.25
Canner cows	1.25 to 1.50
Choice veal calves	4.50 to 5.50
Common calves	3.00 to 4.00

EGGS AND POULTRY

Winnipeg—Eggs: Dealers are quoting country shippers 23c to 24c for straight receipts, delivered. Extras are jobbing at 37c to 40c, firsts 31c, seconds 29c. Three cars of storage firsts are reported rolling Montreal for export. There were three inspections in the prairie provinces last week. Poultry: Receipts last week were reported light, dealers are quoting live delivered chicken 14c, fowl 10c to 14c, roosters 9c, ducks 13c, geese 10c, turkeys 18c to 20c.

WHEAT PRICES

Oct. 9 to Oct. 14 inclusive

Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Oct. 9	97	95½	90½	88½	82½	74½
10	97½	96½	90½	89½	83½	75½
11	98½	97½	92½	90	85	77
12	99½	98½	93½	91½	86½	78½
13	99½	98½	94	91½	87	79
14	102½	101½	96½	94	91½	81½
Week Ago	98½	97½	92½	90½	83½	75½
Year Ago	120½	117	113	106½	99½	..

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, October 9 to October 14, inclusive

Date	WHEAT Feed			OATS			BARLEY				FLAX			RYE
		2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	
Oct. 9	63½	43	40	40	3	35½	52½	51	47½	47½	198	192	181	67½
10	65½	43½	40½	40½	38½	35½	52½	50½	47½	47½	197½	192½	181½	67½
11	66	44½	40½	40½	39½	36½	53	50½	47½	47½	200½	195½	184½	68½
12	67½	45½	41½	41½	40½	37½	51½	48½	46½	46½	203	197	186	69
13	67½	45½	42½	42½	40½	37½	53	49½	47½	47½	202	196	185	70½
14	70	46½	43	43	40½	37½	54½	50½	48½	48½	207½	201½	190½	72
Week Ago	64½	44	41	41	39½	36½	52½	51½	47½	47½	199½	193½	182½	67½
Year Ago	...	41½	38½	38½	36½	33½	57	52	44	44	178	174	148	94

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

Birkenhead sales of Canadians were 234 head, from 17½c to 18½c in sink. Irish 15½c to 16½c.

Glasgow, reports a poor demand, under extra heavy marketings. Best Scotch 11½c to 14½c. Twelve hundred Irish cattle sold from 8½c to 10½c, live weight. This week's Canadian arrivals not yet sold.

London, Canadian dressed sides of middling quality sold from 14½c to 15½c. Weather improved, trade still slow.

COLOR YOUR BUTTER

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade and Costs Really Nothing. Read!

Before churning add one-half tea-spoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade to bring you top prices. "Dandelion Butter Color" costs nothing because each ounce used adds ounce of weight to butter. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Purely vegetable, harmless, meets all food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color butter-milk. Absolutely tasteless.

Wells & Richardson Co., Montreal, Que.

LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

By shipping to us you are sure to get advertised prices and right weights. The prices below are absolutely guaranteed until next issue:

Chickens, No. 1, 5 lbs. and over.....	16c-18c
Fowl, No. 1, 5 lbs. and over.....	16c-18c
Turkeys, 10 lbs. and over, No. 1 condition	25c-27c
Ducks, 5 lbs. and over, fat.....	16c-17c
Geese, 10 lbs. and over, fat.....	16c-17c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen.....	28c

Quotations f.o.b. Winnipeg for live weight. We pay 4 cents per lb. above these prices for dressed poultry. Crates prepaid to Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Prompt returns.

THE ROYAL PRODUCE CO.
97 AIKINS STREET - WINNIPEG

HIDES

Ship your Hides where you will get the most money and best treatment. I am today paying from 10c to 12c per lb. for Salted Cattle Hides.

TANNING

I get you quick and good service in Tanning Hides for Harness Leather, Lace Leather, Rawhide and Robes. Prices and work guaranteed.

FRANK MASSIN
BRANDON, MAN.

New Wheat and Rye

We are now prepared to handle your shipments of new Wheat and Rye to good advantage. Write for prices and shipping instructions.

Send us your investment and hedging orders in Grain Futures.

Thompson, Sons & Co.
Established 1884
Grain Commission Merchants
700-703 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. If the ever known truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Immigration

The Editor.—In reading letter to Forum, by "A Mere Woman," and also your reply to same, I am forced to "speak out in meeting" about a few things in immigration plan that seem inconsistent to me.

We are told that our prices fall each year below the point covering the actual cost of production to the farmers, because the world's market can't absorb it—in other words, we over produce—then you tell us the panacea for all our ills is the opening of our vast prairie lands and greatly increasing our production.

We are also told that the per capita indebtedness, federal, provincial and municipal, consolidated, places every man, woman and child in Canada in debt \$517.85, and all must admit that it must be paid, directly or indirectly, from natural resources of Canada—that is, produce from farms, forests, mines, fisheries, etc. Then you tell us that 65 per cent. of the population is in cities and towns, hence, are non-producers of wealth that will pay the national indebtedness. Then, you must admit that at least 10 per cent. of rural population is children and infirm, hence, non-producers, leaving only 25 per cent. actual producers of wealth with which to pay national debt, making the per capita indebtedness of actual producers over \$2,000 each, and by imposing the burden on the backs of a lot of new immigrants you will have a lot of happy, satisfied settlers. Will you please explain plans more fully?

You tell us the people sought from Europe are those who are willing to work but can't find it there on account of financial conditions existing all over Europe, but, if they can't finance themselves there, how do you expect to bring them to Canada and expect them to make good without capital, when the people already here can't meet expenses, interest and taxes on the capital and experience they already have?

You tell us an increase of rural population from foreign countries is our crying need, but you can't guarantee us that the \$1,500,000 spent by the government to secure them will not result in adding to the non-producing class, which we farmers must now feed, nor that it will not fall to us to pay the debt imposed in order to secure them.

With all the plans put forth to better the conditions of the country and the farmers by the government and the immigration association, we see no effort made to get the non-producing population, now here in Canada, over into the producing class, nor do we see any plans suggested that will enable the producers to feed or provide for them at less expense. Will you tell us how our government or the association can conscientiously invite people of foreign countries to come here and cover real facts, and expect contentment and prosperity to follow as a result? We have been told that a woman's instinctive reasoning is more reliable than a man's intellectual logic and, personally, I am not sure that "A Mere Woman" is not more nearly correct than The Western Canada Colonization Association.—E. B. Shipman, Trossacks, Sask.

The War Cloud

The Editor.—The editorial, under the caption, The War Cloud, in The Guide of September 27, is not what one should expect from The Guide on the situation.

The common-sense point of view is expressed editorially in The Family Herald and Weekly Star, of September 27, and by The Observer, on the same page.

"There is nothing involved in the whole affair that warrants the sacrifice of a single British citizen." Does that mean that

the British Empire should assume the role of an armchair critic—give advice—but do nothing unless there are prospects of an immediate return in dollars or some other form of gain? When that spirit prevails in the British Empire the empire will be on the down grade to oblivion.

It is not a question of war or no war. But it is more humane to keep the Turks out of Europe now rather than run the risk of a greater war in the future to control the Turks in Europe. The unopposed return of the Turks to Europe now does not by any means guarantee that they will behave themselves any better than they have during the past five hundred years.

"Turkey has never refused to concede the guarantees that are necessary for the freedom of the Straits. Of course not. It is quite easy to make promises that one has no intention of fulfilling. Turkish guarantees in the past have been but 'scraps of paper.'"

If all the British Dominions, to say nothing about the United States, France and Italy, stood firmly with the British government to keep the Turks out of Europe there would be little danger of war at present.

The attitude of The Guide is penny wise and pound foolish.

It is fairly safe to predict that future events will show that the policy of Lloyd George in the present crisis is the most economic and humane in the long run.—R. H. MacPherson, Ryley, Alta.

PRODUCE**Dressed POULTRY Wanted**

By shipping dressed you save express charges on crates and shrinkage. If you cannot ship dressed, advise us and we will forward crates (prepaid) for live shipments.

We are paying the following prices for dressed, f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Fowl, 4 lbs. and over.....	18c
Fowl, 3 lbs. and over.....	15c
Chickens, 4 lbs. and over.....	19c
Chickens, under 4 lbs.....	17c
Ducks.....	20c
Geese.....	18c
Turkeys, 9 lbs. and over.....	28c
Strictly New Laid Eggs, per dozen.....	30c

Four cents per lb. less than the above prices for live weight. Money orders mailed daily.

STANDARD PRODUCE COMPANY
43 CHARLES STREET - WINNIPEG

POULTRY FOR EXPORT

We take pleasure in advising our many shippers that we have accepted a large contract for heavy, fat hens. We guarantee straight price of Twenty Cents per pound for All Hens of five-pound weight or better.

Other Prices—Spring Chicken, 5 lbs. and over.....Lb. 18c-20c
Ducks, fat.....Lb. 17c

Bonded—Licensed—References
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237-245 FLORA AVENUE - WINNIPEG

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING**HIDES AND FURS**

FARMERS! I want your Beef Hides—Raw Furs—and Wool. Am paying highest cash market prices. Shipping tags mailed on request. Ten years of reliable service.

B. KUENSTLER, Buyer and Exporter
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HAIR GOODS

SWITCHES MADE FROM YOUR OWN COMBS. Prices reasonable. Full line of hair goods carried. Call or write, New York Hair Store, 301 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 41-13

BABY OUTFITS

PROSPECTIVE MOTHERS—SAVE TIME. Worry and money, order special complete outfit, 41 necessary pieces, best materials, \$13.95. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Mrs. M. D. McKenzie, 235 Donald St., Winnipeg. 41-10

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—HIGHEST QUALITY, LOWEST price, delivered prepaid by mail. Grand rouge, 55 cents per pound. Original rouge quesnel, pure natural Canadian or Belgique, 65 cents; best pure quesnel, 85 cents. One dollar discount allowed on ten pounds, 25 cents on five pounds. Money returned if dissatisfied. Cut rate price list of cigars, cigarettes, smoking and chewing tobaccos mailed free. Standard Cigar Stores Limited, 697 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, Quebec. 42-5

Honey, Syrup, Fruits, Vegetables, Etc

FINEST CLOVER HONEY—FOR 10-POUND orders in five, ten, 30-pound pails or 60-pound cans, delivered Manitoba, 19 cents; Saskatchewan, 19½ cents; Alberta or British Columbia, 20 cents pound. Amber honey, 15, 15½, 16 cents pound, delivered. Buckwheat honey, 12, 12½, 13 cents pound, delivered. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents brings 4-ounce sample. Special price club orders. Mount Forest Apiaries, Mount Forest, Ont. 42-4

"PURE AS THE BEE MADE IT"—60-POUND crate, five or ten-pound pails. White honey, \$10; light amber, \$9.40; dark amber, \$7.50; dark, \$6.50. Terms, cash discounts on eight and 16-ounce orders, delivered. Prices, samples and descriptive leaflet on application. Weir Bros., Beekeepers, 60 Chester Ave., Toronto, Ont. 42-5

NEW HONEY, NEW PRICES—GUARANTEED No. 1 pure white clover, direct from producer, \$9.00 cash, crate of six ten-pound pails, f.o.b. Toronto. Reference, Standard Bank, Bloor Branch. N. K. McLean, 37 Armstrong Ave., Toronto. 39-4

WHITE CLOVER HONEY—NEW CROP, HEAVY body and delicious flavor, produced from one of the best white clover districts in Ontario. Price 16 cents pound, f.o.b. Tillsonburg, Ontario. Crates of 50 or 60 pounds. T. V. Tillson, Tillsonburg, Ont. 41-2

OUR CLOVER HONEY IS RICH AND THICK, best that bees can make. Crate of six ten-pound pails, \$9.00, f.o.b. Theford. Discount on large orders. Money with order or c.o.d. Stanley Rumford, Theford, Ont. 38-5

CHOICE WHITE CLOVER HONEY, SIX TEN-pound pails, \$9.00; good buckwheat, \$6.60 case; cash or collect. George Braven, Dunnville, Ont. Route 7. 42-3

WILSON'S CLOVER HONEY—CRATE SIX ten-pound or 12 five-pound pails, \$9.00. John T. Wilson, Petrolia, Ont.

HONEY FOR SALE—CLOVER, \$10; AMBER, \$9.00; Buckwheat, \$7.00; for 60 pounds. Large orders at reduction. F. W. Krouse, Guelph Ont.

POTATOES FOR SALE, IN CAR LOTS, AT stock. Prices on application. Direct from the grower. Apply Collin Gibson, Hamiota, Man. 38-3

LIGHT AMBER HONEY, GOOD QUALITY, 80% clover, 60-pound crate \$8.00. I. Langstroth, Forest, Ont. 42-10

CLOVER HONEY, 100 POUNDS, \$14; CLOVER and buckwheat, 100 pounds, \$10. Henry Hartley, Norwich, Ont. 42-5

POTATOES—SELLING ANY QUANTITY, October shipments. Grower, 106 Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 38-6

CLOVER HONEY, 80 POUNDS, \$12; BUCK- wheat, \$9.00. Wm. Hartley, Beamsville, Ont. 38-5

CLOVER HONEY, 15 CENTS; BUCKWHEAT, 11 cents. C. A. Ervin, Dunnville, Ont.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS**Sudbury Woolen Mills Ltd.**

SELL
BLANKETS, YARNS, Mackinaw Coats and Pants, Flannels, Underwear, Heavy Cloth, Sweaters. Also do CUSTOM WORK.

WRITE FOR PRICES
SUDBURY, ONT.

STOCKING FOR SALE—HEAVY, BLACK, all wool, 60-stitch, \$1.00 per yard, prepaid. Mrs. Mary Nickason, Wileton, Sask. 40-6

TWO POUNDS COTTON REMNANTS, \$1.40, postpaid. 300 bargain catalogue free. Allen Novelty, St. Zacharie, Quebec. 37-4

FOR COAL IN CAR LOTS, WRITE W. J. Anderson, Sheerness, Alta., miner and shipper of good quality of domestic coal. 38-11

WILL MAKE WOOL QUILTS, 6 x 7 FEET, for \$8.00. Mrs. Bodvarsson, Geyser, Man.

SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD

A complete grain-handling organization ensures every car being sold where it will bring the highest possible price.

We can often make especially good sales through our ability to sell an exporter a large quantity at once, in order to fill a waiting boat. Sometimes best results are obtained by carefully distributing separate cars, especially lower grades, where we know they are in demand.

It pays to put your grain in the hands of an organization that can take full advantage of the situation whatever market conditions may be.

Advances on grain are quickly made when asked, and settlement cheques mailed without delay

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Nursery Stock.	Hides, Furs and Tanning.
Hay and Feed.	Produce.
Timber, Fence Posts, etc.	
Situations Vacant.	

LIVESTOCK See also Miscellaneous

Various

FOR SALE—TWO SHORTHORN BULLS AND several Duroc-Jersey boars. Shipping point, Cudworth or Bruno. John Waldbillig, Leofeld, Sask.

SELLING—YORKSHIRE BOARS, APRIL FARROWED, \$30. Shorthorn bull, 14 months, \$125. Pedigrees included, L.O.B. Elgin, Man. W. H. Lucy. 42-4

SELLING—REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL, from heavy-milking strain, three years. Pure-bred White Leghorn cockerels. H. Wallace, Glen Ewen, Sask. 42-3

REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS AND TAMWORTH swine. Jas. A. Jackson, Leduc, Alta. 42-3

HORSES

BELGIANS—STALLIONS AND MARES AND foals. Write T. Culshaw, Loughheed, Alta. 38-5

CATTLE—Shorthorns

BUY BETTER BULLS. REAL PROFITABLE investments, now at the low price, \$100 each. Choice stock registered Shorthorns. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 41-3

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS—PRIZE WINNERS. Anything you want, half price. Ruby wheat, \$1.50. John Stanley, Carnduff, Sask. 42-3

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULLS, TWO yearlings, one two-year-old. Good individuals. Prices low. W. S. Scott, Dominion City, Man. 41-3

Red Polls

RED POLLS

real dual-purpose, milk and beef, the Farm. For information and literature, write J. HOFFMAN, Sec., Canadian Red-Poll Association, ANNAHEIM, SASK.

Herefords

PURE-BRED HEREFORD COWS AND heifers, bred to Beau Donald-Red bull. One yearling bull. T. J. Roles, Spy Hill, Sask. 41-2

Jerseys

SELLING—PURE-BRED JERSEY BULLS AND a few females. Excellent breeding. C. H. Hand, Stettler, Alta. 41-2

Holsteins

CHOICE REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, dam's 30-day records up to 1,500 pounds, \$50 to \$75. W. L. May, Mantario, Sask. 42-3

FOR SALE—HOLSTEIN COWS, HEIFERS AND herd bull. W. J. McCracken, Eden, Man. 42-3

SWINE—Berkshires

PROLIFIC BERKSHIRES

Grand Champion Boar (one exception)
Grand Champion Sow (one exception)
First Prize Herd (no exception)

at every large Exhibition in Western Canada for the past two years. An unequalled record. Write for prices on the best in Berkshires.

CANADA LAND & IRRIGATION CO.
LTD., MEDICINE HAT, ALTA.

SELLING—TWO SPLENDID APRIL FARROWED bacon type Berkshire boars, prize winners, from first prize stock, highly recommended by judge, \$25 each. Money back guarantee. Box 344, Shaunavon, Sask. 42-2

Yorkshires

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES, SIX MONTHS, \$25; sows bred for December shipment, \$30. Pedigrees \$1.00 extra. Chas. Gordon, Adamac, Sask. 42-2

YORKSHIRES, DIFFERENT AGES, SIRE grand champion, Brandon; dams unbeatable. M. Southward, Lacombe, Alta. 37-6

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES—UNRELATED pairs, spring farrow. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 38-5

PURE-BRED YORKSHIRES, APRIL FARROW, both sexes. Priced to sell. Papers furnished. Leighton Mason, McAuley, Man. 41-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED YORKSHIRE BOARS, farrowed May 1; pedigrees guaranteed. C. W. Wedow, Woodnorth, Man. 41-3

YORKSHIRE BOARS, SIX MONTHS OLD, \$25; papers free. Wm. Gieselman, Bladworth, Sask. 41-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE BOAR university stock. C. Holtzman, Fiske, Sask. 41-3

Duroc-Jerseys

SELLING—CHOICE DUROC-JERSEYS, APRIL and May litters, from prize-winning stock, registration papers free, \$30 (delivered Saskatchewan, Alberta and Manitoba). Jas. W. Smith, Rainton, Sask. 39-4

PICK YOUR HERD BOAR HERE—SONS OF White's Sensation, imported; big husky fellows; bred right and fed right. These boars are out of big sows—April and May. White Farms, Lockwood, Sask. 42-3

THOROUGH-BRED DUROC-JERSEYS, BOTH sexes, all sizes, \$10 up. J. Rabourn, Ravensrag, Sask. 41-10

Tamworths

SELLING—REGISTERED TAMWORTH PIGS, May and September litters. Price reasonable. A. Roslund, Killam, Alta. 41-2

Hampshires

McGILL'S HAMPSHIRE—SEPTEMBER PIGS, from mature sows, \$25 for two, at eight weeks. Also April boars, \$35 each. All pigs prepaid with pedigree. McGill, Riverhurst, Sask. 41-2

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE PIGS, fit for service, \$25. W. K. Linton, Eyebrow, Sask. 42-2

Various

36 REGISTERED CHESTER-WHITES AND Poland-China pigs, ready for service, sired of Poland's College bred. April farrowed, \$20; May farrowed, \$17; papers included. J. Ferris, Sperling, Man. 41-2

GOATS

SELLING—ONE PURE-BRED ANGORA BILLY, two years; satisfaction guaranteed. Price \$20. S. H. Lamont, Amarant, Man. 41-2

FARMERS' MARKET PLACE

WHERE YOU BUY, SELL OR EXCHANGE

No money is wasted in Guide Classified Ads. You say your say in the least number of words and we put your ad. where nobody will overlook it. Over 80,000 farmers can find your ad. every time it runs. Most important—it will run where the most advertising of this kind is run, and where most people (who are in the market) look for offerings. Try the economical way of Guide Classified Ads. We get results for others and can do it for you.

FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents a word for 1 or 2 weeks—8 cents a word for 3 or 4 consecutive weeks ordered at once—7 cents a word for 5 or 6 weeks ordered at once. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be inserted under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

LIVESTOCK DISPLAY CLASSIFIED—\$6.75 per inch per week; 5 weeks for the price of 4; 9 weeks for the price of 7; 13 weeks for the price of 10. Stock cuts supplied free of charge. Cuts made to order. Cost \$5.00 apiece.

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED—9 cents a word for each insertion; 5 insertions for the price of 4; 10 insertions for the price of 8; 13 insertions for the price of 10, and 26 insertions for the price of 20. (These special rates apply only when full cash payment accompanies order.)

COMMERCIAL CLASSIFIED DISPLAY—Half inch, \$1.20; one inch up to six-inch limit, single column, \$8.40 an inch flat.

Address all letters to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SHEEP

SNAPS IN REGISTERED SUFFOLK-DOWN lambs, from the finest flock in the West. Early, vigorous lambs, either sex, \$20 each, crate and pedigree included. D. J. Paterson, Berton, Man. 42-3

SELLING—OXFORD-DOWN BREEDING ewes; sire, Adderbury, imported; both sex. The late T. A. Somerville. Phone or write Mrs. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 42-3

HAMPSHIRE RAMS—CHOICE, REGISTERED yearling rams, from imported stock, at very reasonable prices. E. C. Harte, Gwennaw Farm, Brandon, Man. 42-3

SELLING—40 GOOD GRADE EWES, \$10 EACH; also 19 choice registered Shropshire ewes, \$17 each. G. P. Burns, Blackfalds, Alta. 39-5

REGISTERED OXFORD-DOWN RAMS, ONE and two shear, \$18 and \$20 each. W. E. Chester, Reston, Man. 40-3

PEDIGREED OXFORD RAMS AND EWES, all ages. Chas. Morton, Innes, Sask. 38-7

100 YOUNG SHEEP, \$7.00 EACH JARED Brown, Vermilion, Cummings, Alta. 35-10

PURE-BRED OXFORDS—RAMS AND SHEARINGS. T. J. Roles, Spy Hill, Sask. 41-2

LEICESTER RAMS, EXTRA QUALITY. Bargain. G. E. Rose, Camrose, Alta. 42-6

POULTRY See also General Miscellaneous

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—THESE birds are sired by an imported son of a bird that won first prize for two years at the Great Cullum Show at Chicago. They are from hens sired by an imported son of the first prize tom at Madison Square Garden, New York. These hens averaged 19 pounds at 8½ months old. Flock is absolutely standard in coloring, and they will mature into heavy birds. Price \$10 and \$12; pullets, \$7.00. Mrs. C. A. Fields, Herschel, Sask. 42-6

Plymouth Rocks

PROFIT IN POULTRY

DEPENDS ON EGG PRODUCTION

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Leghorns

R. C. BROWN LEGHORN MATURE COCK-ERELS, \$1.50; year-old hens, \$1.00 each. Nils Linden strain of best layers. Ted Harrington, Lancer, Sask. 42-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG- horn cockerels, heavy laying strain, \$1.75. Walter Baldwin, Youngstown, Alta. 41-2

LEGHORN—PURE-BRED WHITE ROOSTERS, first-prize stock, April hatch, \$1.50. A. A. Cox, Morris, Man. 41-3

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN ROOSTERS AND cockerels, from 282-egg Tom Barron strain, early hatched, \$2.00. L. McMahon, Sturgis, Sask. 42-2

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, MAY hatch, \$2.00; pullets laying at four months. Mrs. B. Groger, Govan, Sask. 42-2

264 FERRIS EGG STRAIN S. C. WHITE LEG- horns, \$1.50. J. A. Stewart, Prince Albert, Sask. 42-2

Wyandottes

SELLING—PARTRIDGE-WYANDOTTE COCK-ERELS, early hatched, \$3.00. Box 68, Gladstone, Man. 42-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE year-old hens and pullets, \$1.50; cockerels, \$2.00; to clear. George Hopkins, Pipestone, Man. 42-2

Orpingtons

SELLING—PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON cockerels, \$1.50 and \$2.50 each. D. Laing, Grandview, Man. 42-2

Rhode Islands

ROSE COMB EARLY HATCHED COCKERELS, from prize-winning, heavy-laying stock, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. Arthur J. Smith, Tessier, Sask. 42-2

Sundry Breeds

SELLING—BRED-TO-LAY COCKERELS, from some of the highest producers in Canada, Baron's S. C. White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Barred Plymouth Rocks. All bred from high-producing winter layers, \$2.50 each. Some outstanding specimens at \$5.00. Free Range Poultry Farm, Kelldon, Sask. 42-2

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, Young toms, \$7.50; pullets, \$5.00; very fine birds. White Wyandotte cockerels, John Martin strain, \$1.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. Gould, Bittern Lake, Alta. 42-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$2.00. White Holland turkey toms, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00; from imported stock. C. W. Ketchen, Wadena, Sask. 42-2

SELLING—COCKERELS: LEGHORNS, R. C. White, S. C. Brown; White Wyandottes; Black Langshans; from Dominion prize-winning stock, \$2.00 up. Write Joseph Lynch, Govenlock, Sask. 42-3

SELLING—BRONZE TOMS, EXHIBITION stock, \$5.00; Buff Orpingtons, Mammoth Pekin ducks, \$1.75; drakes, \$2.00. Mrs. Vigar, Treherne, Man. 42-2

FINE BRONZE GOBBLETS, \$6.00; HENS, \$4.00. Pure-bred Light Brahma cockerels, \$2.00; hens, \$1.50. Henry Clough, Tees, Alta. 42-2

SELLING—BARRED AFRICAN GUINEAS, \$3.50 pair. Fred Adams, Roland, Man. 41-5

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—FATHER IS REGIS-tered 2078, descendant of Clinker, champion collie dog of the world; both parents are good heelers, intelligent and obedient. Males, \$12; females, \$10. Registration certificate \$1.00 extra. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 38-5

SELLING—MALE COLLIE PUPPIES, GUAR-anteed natural heelers. Also black and tan collie female, eight months old, good heeler and obedient. Puppies, \$8.00; female, \$12. Express paid. Thos. McMurdo, Wapashoe, Sask. 42-2

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WANTED—TRAINED WOLFHOUSES, NOT over three years, not less than 28 inches at shoulder. W. C. Davis, Box 161, Springdale, Sask. 42-2

SELLING—WOLFHOUSE PUPS, THREE months, males, \$5.00, from fast, killing stock. Earl C. Barnett, Islay, Alta. 42-2

FINEST PEDIGREED SILVER FOXES. JOS. Gamache, Laurier, Man. 42-10

SELLING—WOLFHOUSE PUPS, FOUR months, \$5.00. R. A. Sheldon, Divice, Sask. 42-2

SILVER BLACK FOXES, ALSO CROSS FOXES. Write E. Valley, L'Original, Ont. 41-5

TAXIDERMY

BIRDS, ANIMALS, RUGS MOUNTED. J. S. Charleson, Taxidermist, Brandon, Man. 40-1

SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

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SELLING—CAR BANNER OATS, WRITE FOR price and samples. John B. Wood, Guernsey, Sask. 41-3

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FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

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BRITISH COLUMBIA AND CALIFORNIA—For up-to-date list of mixed farms, fruit farms, orchards, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in all British Columbia districts, also orange groves and grape vineyards in California, or truck land, write Penuberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Established 1887. 34-1

FARM FOR SALE—HALF-SECTION, \$10 ACRE cash; level, 200 acres open, good soil, some stone, never-falling well, unlimited free range, abundance wood, building timber, log buildings, mile from school, 14 from St. Walburg, Sask., four miles from railway survey. Norman Tucker, Vermilion, Alta. 38-5

ONTARIO FARMS FOR WESTERN FARMERS. After all, what is better than a real farm home in Old Ontario? Our representatives have many attractive offerings. Farm Lands Department, The United Farmers' Co-operative Co. Limited, 109 George St., Toronto. 42-2

SELLING—HALF-SECTION, ROLLING, GOOD heavy soil, 100 acres cultivated, 260 arable, 40 fenced, small house, barn, good well, five work horses, machinery, feed; \$20, half cash. Box 45, Springfield, Sask. 41-2

HALF-SECTION, FENCED, 40 ACRES broken, fair buildings, plenty wood, water, feed; telephone; seven miles from Invermay, \$15 acre; \$500 cash, balance to suit J. T. Knight, Invermay, Sask. 38-5

QUARTER-SECTION, FIVE MILES VISCOUNT; 40 acres summerfallow, 66 acres breaking, all worked down like garden; crop failure never known in district; no hail. Will take \$4,000 cash. Owner Box 243, Viscount, Sask. 42-3

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WASKATANA, ALBERTA—MIXED FARMING district. Write for descriptive pamphlet to Sec-retary, Board of Trade. 42-3

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

SELLING—160 ACRES, BEST LAND, WHEAT. B. Boubaben, St. Bréux, Sask. 38-6

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